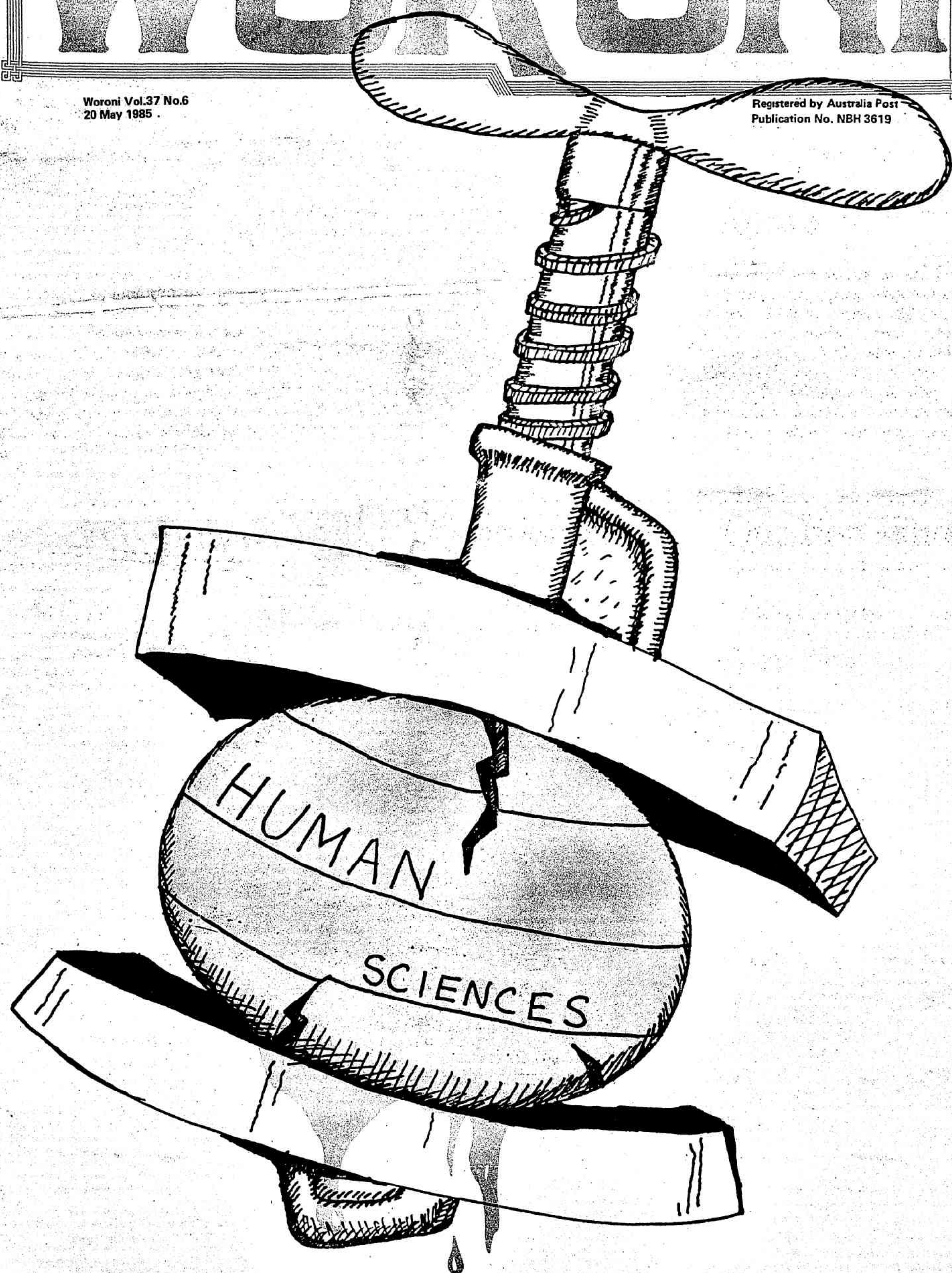
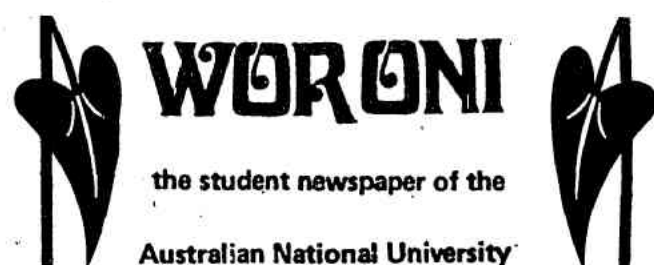


WORONI

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SUBMISSIONS:
Nothing racist, sexist or defamatory and nothing which makes each member of our editorial collective throw up will be published.

Layout Assistance
Issue 6:
Human Science Heads
Peter Taylor
Robert McArthur
Donna Spears
Philip Kellow
Roy Boy
Bruce Springsteen
KeanW
Ricky

THE EDITORS

JUDITH:
Two-toned boom-gate operator
Short & rough
Sweet, innocent and naïve
2nd year Arts student (well nearly)



Arts and Entertainment — Judith Ion

FIONA:
Home town Griffith — and pines for its green pastures
3rd year Arts/Law (never failed a unit)
Loves 'Jinty' and 'Girls' Own' comics
Jogs every morning, plays football all afternoon.



Sport, Halls & Colleges — Fiona Matthews

DAVID:
Toad Hall resident

Blond hair (sometimes)
blue eyes, 5'10"
3rd year Arts
University prize hopeful
Spends the weekends cruising the tubes on Lake Burley Griffin.



General Contributions — David Barz
David Morris

DAVID:
Currently engaged in avoiding his third year as a science student
Currently saving up for a matter transporter beam to cut down transit time between Toad Hall, the bar and the Woroni Office
Hobby Earthworms
Apologises



ROZ:
Never made it into federal parliament
Has an incredibly cute dog named Gatty
Paying her way through uni selling drugs 1st and 2nd and 3rd year Arts/Law student.



Advertising — Rozalyn Daniell



IAN:
Incredibly sound
Currently out of the Woroni Office fighting for the Tasmanian Liberation Organisation.

Photography — Ian Redpath

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

SENATOR RYAN & OVERSEAS STUDENTS

At the end of March, Senator Ryan announced a new Government policy on overseas students. The main points of the proposed policy are:

- Government to set upper limit on numbers of overseas students entering Australia (tertiary and secondary). Limit no higher than current numbers.
- Overseas students may only form up to 10 percent of the enrolment at any tertiary institution, and up to 20 percent in any one course.
- Overseas Student Office to be established in Education portfolio (previously, three departments shared responsibility for overseas students).
- charges for overseas students are to be increased to 35 percent of "full cost" in 1986 and 45 percent in 1987. For 1986 charges will be —

\$3,500 for most courses
\$4,340 for medicine, veterinary science and dentistry.

This year the costs are \$2,500 and \$3,100, and in 1980 the costs were \$1,000.

— Some "extra" overseas students may be able to study in Australia, if they can afford to pay "full cost" fees. Parts of this policy would result in considerable hardship for overseas students, both those currently in Australia and prospective students.

I have had a series of meetings with overseas students recently. Two surveys have been done — one of ANU students only, and one throughout NSW. Some of the ideas emerging are that:

— raising the fees and imposing quotas will restrict access to education to those from wealthier backgrounds.

— education should be seen as part of Australian aid to other countries, not as a commodity to be sold.

— many students (two-thirds of those who did the ANU survey) will not be able to cope with the sudden large rise in fees, and will have to leave Australia without completing their studies.

— students came here expecting fees to rise slightly due to inflation, and prepared to cope with that, but they and their families will not be able to cope with the proposed increases.

— 92 percent of the respondents to the NSW survey (802 from 859) said they felt "resentful" about the proposed increases.

— 92 percent (805) said that the fees policy adversely affected their long term view of Australia.

— some comments: "I am sad because future students will never make it here to study and most of them will never receive a tertiary education", "it is unfair that the Australian Government increases the fee without telling us before we come to Australia", "tremendous increases in the fees, forces many poor students to leave their study and adds pressure to their parents", "it is very, very unfair".

On the question of quotas, it is unrealistic to expect that limiting numbers in each institution will "reduce the tendency of overseas students to concentrate in particular institutions and courses", as suggested in the Minister's press release. When some institutions such as Sydney University impose severe quotas, students are forced towards other institutions with more liberal policies. Other factors such as recognition in home countries, support services, isolation, discrimination, bridging courses, etc. tend to keep overseas students in the major metropolitan campuses.

What is being done? A National Overseas Student Conference is being held at UNSW on 13-17 May. The objectives are to bring overseas students together in order to share ideas and exchange information, to discuss and take action on problems confronting overseas students, and to establish a national network of overseas students. Overseas students will meet Senator Ryan on 22 May to discuss the new policy. The ANU overseas students group continues to meet.

WOMEN IN ASIA WORKSHOP

To be held 11-13 May at ANU. The third in a series, it will focus on contemporary social issues, paying particular attention to the links between ideology and economics. Cost is \$20 (concession) \$50 (full). Child care will be available. There will be workshops on rural workers and development, health, women and the labour force, marriage and the market, religion and the subordination of women, and media and the public representation of women. Several distinguished overseas women will be participating. For more info and registration forms, come to the SA Office or the Centre for Continuing Education.

REPETITION STRAIN INJURY

Not only a problem for word processors (or telegraphists) — a problem for students! More than 80 ANU students, have RSI. And some other students are less than sympathetic. A few sufferers may get extensions for essays — this is not a bludge, it is because they are unable to write. Read the article in this issue for more detail.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Due to Anzac Day, end of term, essays, parties, and whatever else, our Annual General Meeting on 24 April did not get a quorum. Disappointing, especially after the record turnout at the first SA meeting this year. The AGM will now be held on —

WEDNESDAY 29 MAY at 8
in the BISTRO

followed by a general meeting. There'll be a report from Peter Taylor on 1984, presentation of audited financial statements, discussion of the Human Sciences Programme and on the NSW Education Action Network.

Please attend and make your views known. I know it's nearly the end of semester, but this is your chance to take part in participatory democracy, determining the policy of your Association.

NSW EDUCATION ACTION NETWORK

The Co-ordinator of the Network, Bron Brown, and members of the Network Committee, will be visiting ANU to speak and answer questions on the Network and current student issues on —

WEDNESDAY 29 MAY, 1pm
in the Music Listening Room
and also at the SA meeting that night. A broadsheet on the Network is being circulated.

The next information kit (leading up to the Tax Summit and Budget) will be issued soon.

S.A. CALENDARS

The SA still has some copies of the SA Calendar for 1985, at a very modest price. Useful, thought-provoking, contains exam dates and famous birthdays. Get yours now, if you haven't already.

PART-TIME STUDENTS

Have you got a difficulty, concern, request for information or advice that the SA could help you with? Do you find it difficult to get to the SA office in working hours? The office is OPEN UNTIL 7pm ON WEDNESDAYS for your benefit. Or you can ring up on (49) 2444.

HOYTS CINEMAS CONCESSION CARDS

Have you ever confidently shown your ANU Student Card at a Sydney cinema only to be told that it is not up to scratch? The Students' Association can now offer you a solution — the required concession card. Available from SA office.

WORLD STUDENT ASSOCIATION

And you thought an Australian national student organisation was ambitious. I've just received a letter from Gwyn Lurie, President of the UCLA Students' Association, and Pauling Ng, President of the USC Student Senate, about a Founding Conference of the International Association of University Students, to be held in Los Angeles in August. This Association is not intended to compete with existing ones, but to promote communication and exchange between students, even after IYY is over (the conference is "one of the major events of IYY". (What about older students?)) Anyway, if you would like to know more, (or are going to Los Angeles in August?) visit the SA Office and get the details from me.

See you at the AGM

Lesley Ward



NOTICE OF MOTION

The following motion will be put at the General Meeting of the Students' Association on Wednesday 29 May:

Recognizing:

- the benefits the ANUSA has derived from its involvement with the NSW Education Action Network as a non-paying member, in particular during the recent campaign against the reintroduction of tertiary fees and increased visa charges for O.S. students;
- that there is a continuing need for campus organizations to work jointly on issues of student concern; and
- that NSW EAN provides an accountable and dynamic forum for student co-operation,

this general meeting

- reaffirms the ANUSA membership of the NSW Education Action Network
- directs the President to seek \$5034 from the Vice-Chancellor, to be drawn from moneys set aside by the University for membership fees for the Australian Union of Students in 1984, and to apply this money as membership fees for the NSW Education Network for 1985, the membership fee(s) of NSW EAN being the equivalent of \$1 per full-time student.
- agrees that delegates to (monthly) NSW EAN Committee meetings shall be elected by the SRC.

For information on the NSW Education Action Network, contact Lesley Ward at the S.A. Office, and see the accompanying article.

The co-ordinator of the NSW Education Action Network, Bron Brown, and members of the Network Committee will speak and answer questions on the Network at a

LUNCHTIME MEETING

Wednesday 29 May
in the MUSIC LISTENING ROOM
(near Board Room)

and at the S.A. Meeting on the same evening.

NASTY LETTERS HALL OF FAME

YOU TOO can be immortalised in print on this page!

Just identify the mistakes your friendly editors have deviously hidden in this issue and then write us a nasty letter to let us know you've found us out. The most obnoxious little twerp gets the nasty letter prize. It's lots of fun. So...get obnoxious now. (Actually from now on serious criticism will be acknowledged but ignorant mouthing off will be thrown out!)

Dear Eds,

In your next issue could you please put a photo in of yourselves and a little about what you do at ANU. I have a few questions about the Uni and other things and I hope you will be able to help.

WHY:-

- Is it hard for me to afford to be a vegetarian at the Union?

- Is it hard for me to afford to eat a decent hot meal at the Union (Snack Bar 'food' doesn't count)?

- Do the white lumpy bits in the 'creme of ' soups really justify the soup's price?

- Doesn't Woroni come out annually instead of monthly?

- Is the only article placed in Woroni about events at the ANU (that isn't political) a Dolly's Ad?

- Don't the colleges and halls stop resisting your constant calls for them to submit articles about what's going on and what's been on.

- Don't the affiliated clubs and societies of the SA stop too?

- Can't I find out what's going on around the university in the university's student newspaper?

- Don't you try to include CCAE activities as well? Just because they're a CAE doesn't mean they can't be squeezed between your newsworthy current crisis and events of the world.

- Don't you do your bit for Australian forests and print your paper on the back of those handouts that are continually carpeting the Ref or vice versa?

I'm really pissed off that I've written this letter because I don't like to gripe. I'm sure you're pissed off by this letter because you probably don't like shit letters. But I'm sure that if you ask the students what they want done with the money that goes into the production of 'our' paper, they would probably rather see it go to one of your less political issues (e.g. . . . sorry, but I can't think of one, but something like trees, whales, invalids, handicapped people, old people, sick people). I'm sure you'll agree that actions speak louder than words and by donating all the money of production and salary, this will certainly show you mean what you say. It doesn't make any difference to me, the money isn't going to do me any good wherever it is (except my pocket), but it does or may do to others and probably does to you. Looking forward to your informing reply.

M. Kelly

Dear M. Kelly,

Well, it's a good thing you don't like to gripe. Sorry, but we haven't got a photo on hand at the moment, but if you're really anxious to see what we look like, why don't you drop into the office sometime during our lay-out sessions and see us in the flesh (we could use the help). As to what we do at the ANU - ostensibly two of us are doing 3rd year Arts/Law, three of us are doing 2nd or 3rd year Arts and one of us is doing Science, but in reality our time is divided equally between the Woroni Office and the Uni Bar.

Now to reply to the "why's" which concern us. For a start, Woroni comes out fortnightly, not monthly (except when there are lecture breaks), as the Publication Regulations dictate that we produce 13 issues per year - probably the best answer as to why it doesn't come out annually.

Secondly, if you would care to peruse the last issue of Woroni (No. 5), you'll see: Lesley Ward's "President's Report" (a brief summary of what happened on campus in the last fortnight), an article on "Sullivan's Sewer", "The Taylor Report" - last year at the ANU, "It's Official the University recognises there is a housing crisis", what services the Counselling Centre offers, what the 2XX S.A. programme can tell you, what 2XX concerts will be held on campus . . . etc. etc., the list is endless. If these weren't articles about "events at the ANU" - I don't know what are.

We're as eager as you are to find out why the halls, colleges and clubs and societies don't tell us what they're up to. As we've said again, and again, there is a limit to what we, as editors can do for Woroni's "image". Woroni is what everyone makes it, and if you think it's too politic-oriented, why don't you do something about it.

As you your only other point which we deem worthy of reply - why not pick up a copy of Caesarian!

Love & kisses

Eds

Dear Editors,

Is the world structured around fore-sight or co-incidence? If the latter, then why is the Woroni Office so close to the Uni Bar? Why is Toad Hall so close to the Uni Bar? Why do four of the editors live in Toad Hall?

WHY?

WHY?

WHY?

Yours,
Runcible Poets

Dear Androgynes,

As a dealer of Suspicious Substances at the Union Bar, I felt I must take umbrage at the restraint of trade that you are indirectly supporting by the publication of these spurious DR FEELGOOD articles. What is this non-sense about it

being cheaper to grow your own? Anybody worth their coke would be aware that a \$500 fine (the very least you can expect for growing) will buy enough dope to keep you silly for months. So get wise and get high, keep that economy rolling!

Yours poorly,
Mr X

Dear Editors,

It's nice to hear you don't print anything defamatory. So I suppose "the shallow ramblings of the . . . ANU Liberals who are generally pale skinny Herberts with faces held together by acne and Bumfluff" etc. etc. escapes your narrow (hypocritical) definition of "defamatory". Well, it doesn't actually name anyone. Nevertheless, even those of us who aren't members of the Lib. Society or the Left Alliance get the drift.

Still, what can we expect by way of editorial integrity from a bunch of self-congratulatory, post-adolescent (just) jerk-offs?

- Print that. Well you would if it was aimed at the Liberal Society.

Damon Brogan

*John Taylor, WORONI 25.4.85

Dear Damon Brogan,

As a "bunch of self-congratulatory, post-adolescent (just) jerk-offs", how could we possibly refuse responding to your obviously well-meant drizzle? It is 'nice' to hear from someone who is not a member of the Lib. Society or the Left Alliance - but why has it taken you five issues to do so - we weren't aware any of you existed???? Thankyou very much for your concise, lucid criticism. It is a shame however, that you had to resort to the threat - Print THAT . . . You would if . . . - in order to convey your point. NEVER MIND, we live and learn don't we??

Love and eternal respect
Eds.

P.S. We can't imagine how you'd have anything useful to contribute but since you've got such strong opinions, why don't you toddle into the Woroni Office and actually do something constructive instead of hiding out there and mouthing off.

Love and eternal respect
Eds.

Dear Editors,

I was appalled to see the official policy statements of the candidates for the Union Board By-Election appearing in Woroni (p.2) without so much as a headline to inform readers why they were there at all!

It is customary for policy statements from candidates in elections to appear in Woroni so that students (the majority of Union Members) can find out, not only that an election is to be held, but also who and what they are being asked to vote for. The presentation in the Woroni No.5 fell far short of this target.

Polling dates and times did not appear at all, and the lack of any identification by way of a headline must have been extremely confusing for most people.

This is not to say that the editors were totally to blame for these mistakes. As Chair of the Union Board it is also my responsibility to ensure that Union events and elections are as widely publicised as possible, so at least part of the blame must lie on my shoulders. However, as I assumed that the "usual practice" would be followed I did not take the necessary steps to see that the correct procedures were followed.

The great pity was that many Union members eligible to vote in the by-election probably did not know of its existence and were not as well-informed as they could have been of the issues involved. I apologise to all Union members for this omission and will work to ensure it is not repeated.

In Union,
Karen James
Chair, Union Board
of Management.

Dear Karen,

This mistake was partly our fault. When we realised at two o'clock in the morning that you hadn't included a title or any necessary details in the article for the by-election we should have called you up and gotten them, sorry.

Love,
Eds

ANU STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

RESULT OF ELECTION

ANNE GREY has been elected unopposed as the SA representative on the Union Board of Management.

REMINDER OF ELECTIONS

Do you care about what happens to you at university? Have you ever been frustrated in the terminal room, confused in the library, or lost in the dark on campus? Then you are a potential STUDENT REP! YOU can voice your views, speak with and then for your fellow students, and make the campus a better place.

If you'd like to be a Students' Association rep on the Library Committee or its advisory committees, on the Buildings & Grounds Committee or the new Computing Policy Committee, and if you are a member of the S.A. hand in a nomination form at the S.A. Office before:

12 midday, WEDNESDAY 22 MAY

Two other S.A. members must nominate you, and you all sign the form and give your student numbers.

ANU STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

will be held on

WEDNESDAY 29 MAY

at 8pm

in the BISTRO of the UNION BUILDING

It will be followed by a

GENERAL MEETING

A message from the president:

"Where were you on 24 April?"

RESULTS OF UNION BOARD

BY-ELECTION

Held April 30-May 3 1985

Name of Candidate	Votes Received
FARNON, Marina	224
ALLEN, Brett	170
Informal	5
Total:	399

DECLARATION OF POLL
MARINA FARNAN elected to the Union Board of Management.

K. Bowden
Returning Officer.

20 MAY 1985

MORE KENDALL KORRESPONDENSE

the nuclear debate continues.....

Dear Eds,

The peace movement is often criticised for its loose logic and shallow, arbitrary presentation of facts. It would seem however that those opposing the peace movement are afflicted at least to an equal degree by the same faults if the recently published article by Kendall Odgers ("How I learned to love the bomb", Woroni, 19 April 1985, p.4) is a representative sample. I say this on the basis of the following:

1. Kendall very properly gives us the source of his information. This is "Richard Perle, Assistant Secretary of Defence". One might ask, whose secretary of defence is he? Of course there is the possibility that the fact that the defence secretary referred to is given no national designation is due to a typing error or similar mistake. On the other hand it is quite possible that Kendall believes there is only one relevant defence department in the world, or at any rate in the West, and hence that defence of the American way of life equals by definition defence of everyone else's way of life (especially that of the death squads in El Salvador etc.). If this is so then Kendall has a difficult task in convincing people that he has taken an objective and critical look at the facts of the missile issue in arriving at his pro-MX and SDI opinion. His case is further compromised by the fact that his information source, Richard Perle, is employed by the US administration to convince people of the correctness of whatever the Pentagon does. He is not employed in the capacity of an unbiased or disinterested observer of whatever the Pentagon does.

2. We are told that the Soviets have introduced four new missile systems since 1972 while the USA has introduced none. I do not doubt the veracity of this claim but it does not necessarily mean that the USA has been overtaken by the USSR in terms of nuclear missile muscle. Kendall seems to have forgotten that there is a distinction between quantity and quality, and though the USSR is possibly better endowed with the former, the USA is possibly better endowed with the latter.

3. It would have been good of Kendall to explain in more detail just how it is that the USA possesses today only 25 percent of the megatonnage it had in the 1960s. What does this exactly mean? Why does the USA have only 25 percent of its previous megatonnage? Because of goodwill towards the USSR, or because it had "too much" megatonnage in practical/strategic terms in the first place?

4. It is claimed that with the MX system the USA now has the option, in the event of a Soviet first-strike, to hit back only at the "remaining" (?) Soviet missiles rather than at the Soviet population, with the consequence that both sides are left in rough parity and the human race is saved. But I have also heard that it is not clear if the USA will have many MX at its disposal after a Soviet attack as it is not clear just how much protection the "hardened" silos will afford the MX missiles. This has led many of the critics of the MX programme to conjecture that it only pays to spend the billions of dollars on the new missiles if they can be launched before a Soviet attack. Kendall neglects a consideration of this.

The situation then is that both super-powers now possess weapons with greater accuracy and inversely, they have weapons which, when land-based, are also

increasingly prone to destruction in a first-strike precisely because of this greater accuracy of the enemy's missiles. All this makes for a more dangerous and unstable turn of affairs in the history of nuclear deterrence and it is in this context that the need for the development of the "Star Wars" programme has been stressed. I cannot comment much on SDI for my knowledge of it is limited. What I can say however is that, putting aside those advantages of the system (as outlined by Kendall) which will arise once both sides have it in place, SDI will cost more billions of dollars and as such will be a continuation of an inane and inhuman allocation of resources, resources better used elsewhere. Furthermore, SDI is presented as the latest in a long line of technological systems each of which have been claimed by proponents to be the guarantee of "peace". This belief that "peace" can only be assured by a reliance on some sort of technological system, be it nuclear missile parity and the doctrine of MAD, simply absence of nuclear war then it may be asked, is his definition not too narrow? There has in one sense been peace, but at what cost? Real and lasting peace in my opinion can only be founded through trust and tolerance, and one prerequisite for that is dialogue between the super-powers on the subject of arms limitation and reduction. All the Pentagon's talk of the SDI programme has so far merely hindered such dialogue.

However the major point of this letter has been to discuss not so much the MX and SDI issues themselves, but rather to criticise the presentation of those issues by Kendall. Debate on these issues is vital but it is also important that differing viewpoints be presented cogently and fairly, without misrepresenting nor neglecting other viewpoints. Kendall may "have learned to love the bomb" but he has not learned that others will not be persuaded to do likewise until presented with an unambiguous and well-argued case for doing so.

Lee Bygrave

Dear Eds,

Although I don't agree with what Kendall had to say about the arms race, I might have to agree with him(?) about the addition of a title to his already titled article. Fair enough if the article had been untitled but in Kendall's letter to eds he(?) states it was titled. However I wouldn't criticize too much Kendall especially since your article was printed and printed so that it was readable, unlike some articles printed last year. Also it may not have been one of the editors that laid that page out, not only editors work in Woroni, and I'm not sure that Lesley has any control over Woroni. Does she?

One more point - or perhaps two or three - your article "How I Learned

to Love the Bomb" (or whatever) was a little hastily written as you made one or two or even three . . . mistakes, which were abundantly evident to myself, a peace activist, and a friend of mine, who is a PhD student at the Research School of Strategic and Defence Studies.

To begin with perhaps you should have gotten your info from a less biased source than Richard Perle, who is one of the main figures in the States pushing the peace through strength theory. Next time you could try publications from SIPRI or IISS (the International Institute for Strategic Studies), who are "non-biased" and simply publish the best possible figures on the arms race.

It is true that the US megatonnage has decreased however their ships and subs are far more efficient and deadly than they were in the '60s, they are also far more efficient than anything the USSR possesses.

Then there is your point about missile deployment. In '72 it was the Minuteman III missile that was deployed not Minuteman II, also the Americans have deployed more missiles including some Cruise, Trident I and Trident II and now MX. Inter-continental missiles are no longer an issue, with missiles based in Europe, on subs, and on or in aircraft.

Another thing is that the Soviets have introduced more than four new types of land based missiles. They have indeed introduced six new missiles since '72; SS16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and most recently S22, all of which have a lower range and are less efficient than American missile systems.

About first strike capability - the Americans held the best first strike capability in the '50s with their bombs in B52's. Also, the Russian Government has promised never to use nuclear weapons in a first strike, no such promise has been given by the US who have used nuclear weapons (without warning) on two civilian targets in Japan. But who places any stock in what governments promise to do? As for NATO, of which the US is a member, their policy is as follows.

"The NATO doctrine is that we will fight with conventional forces until we are losing, then we will fight with tactical weapons until we are losing, and then we will blow up the world."

Morton Halperin, Ex-Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence

About the MX, originally it was planned to be placed on rails and moved around the country, so that no one would ever know where it was, essentially it would be a mobile missile. Mobile missiles were banned in the SALT Treaty of which the US is a signatory.

It is now going to be placed in former Minuteman III silos, this means that they are just as vulnerable as Minuteman III was. So to be effective they have to be launched before any of the USSR's missiles land, essentially they have to be fired first - first strike.

And does anyone really believe that the US would only destroy silos in a

retaliatory strike and not important political, military and industrial cities as well i.e. Moscow. It is not only politicians that live in Moscow but innocent people, like you and I.

Finally, you can prove any point if you select your information carefully enough.

Yours sincerely,

A.M.

Dear A.M. and all you other little defenders of truth and justice on our protected little campus

Never fear, those responsible for the old title swap have been taken out and shot. I'm sure you will consider this punishment fit for their heinous crime and take it as assurance that nothing as naught y will ever happen again.

Megga hugs

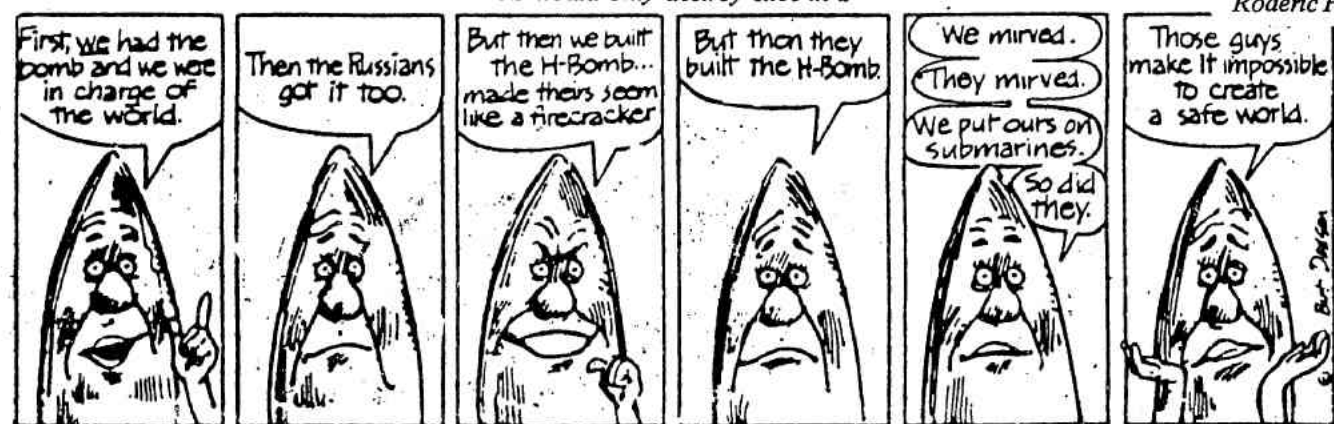
Eds

Dear Editors,

I would like to congratulate you for keeping a sense of proportion while observing the niceties of letting Kendall Odgers have his own headline. By comparing Kendall's article in Woroni 25th April with the piece from Krasnaya Zvezda (the newspaper of the Soviet Defence Ministry) on the facing page, sensible readers will have noted that the former contained more outright propaganda and lies than the latter. For while Krasnaya Zvezda is, like Kendall, completely averse to self-criticism, they at least got most of their facts right, and, rather surprisingly, did not claim explicitly that we have "no choice" but to build more weapons than the "other side". If Kendall is interested in an informed debate he should extend his bibliography beyond the narrow limits of Reagan administration press conferences and Liberal Party misinformation kits. He will find that some of the people publicly opposing the US arms build-up are former Western intelligence officers who, "coming to the surface on retirement, . . . decided to check the survey for themselves, with alarming conclusions of danger ahead" (Michael MacGwire, "The dilemmas and delusions of deterrence", in Gwyn Prins ed., THE CHOICE: NUCLEAR WEAPONS VERSUS SECURITY). He will note that Mr Paul Dibb, who is currently conducting the official review of Australian defence forces, recently wrote that: "It is commonly conceded today that the large lead which the US had in ICBMs in the 1960s was the main factor in the Soviet decision to build a missile force greater in numbers than that of the US. The 1980s promise to be a repeat performance of twenty years ago, and in ten year's time - if we are all here - the world will be at a much higher and more unstable level of nuclear overkill. The risks then of a general crisis slide in world order, or of global war by miscalculation, will be much greater." ("The Soviet Union's Security Outlook", in Donald Hugh McMillen ed., ASIAN PERSPECTIVES ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY). He may even recognize his folly and retract his lies.

Yours sincerely,

Roderic Pitty



CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

WHY CLUBS & SOCIETIES?

The latest Bruce Springsteen album has a song that goes, inter alia, 'We learnt more from a three minute record baby,

Than we ever learnt in school . . . While we may want to object that 7" singles are not the most desirable form of alternative education, we must also take the song's inference that much is to be gained by students through social, cultural and political interaction [with other students] in and around the courses and institutions through which they are being 'formally' schooled.

Indeed, Bruce Springsteen fans everywhere will testify that the main value of their university education lay in their involvement with other students in a bewildering array of student clubs and societies, only some of which bore any relation to their academic interests.

Clubs and Societies reflect a wide range of interests — they can

- tie in with your course, arranging speakers on academic topics, facilitate student co-operation in academic pursuits (e.g. Students of Physical Sciences club, History Students Co-operative),
- take up recreational interests (e.g. the Hedgehog Society, the Photography Club),
- reflect cultural interests (e.g. the various overseas student clubs, the French and German clubs, the Casbah Culture Club)m
- or they can be political in other ways (e.g. Left Alliance, Liberal Society),
- they can be appreciation societies (like the Moths & Butterflies Appreciation Society or the Bruce Springsteen- Rupert Murdoch Appreciation Society).

WHY AN ARTICLE ABOUT CLUBS & SOCIETIES?

Well, dear Readers, to be frank, this year clubs and societies are not off to a great start. Many of the clubs so boldly formed last year have sadly not reaffiliated to the Association in 1985. One can only presume that these clubs have either fallen foul of some slick Holmes a Court or BHP takeover bid (and have been press-ganged into opening tap-dance schools all across China, to open up new Australian steel markets) or they are the latest victims of that great myth 'Student Apathy'.

In short, this article is intended to cajole you, dear Reader, as a past or potential member of a student club to take steps:

Revive your club, Form a New Society, Fix a Time and Place to Meet; Advertise your interests and How Interested Persons can Get Involved, Approach the Students' Association for Assistance, (Re)Affiliate your Club to the S.A.



**THE CLUBS/SOCIETIES
C'TEE
NOW MEETS
EVERY THURSDAY
AT 12 NOON
IN S.A. OFFICE**

WHAT THE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION CAN DO FOR YOUR CLUB/SOCIETY

The S.A. can help your club get started or to keep it afloat in the following ways:

— Funding —

The Association has money set aside in its Annual Budget specially to assist clubs/societies engage students in their activities. Money can be granted for refreshments to make your meeting more convivial, or loaned to assist with long-term projects, loss guarantees can be extended to clubs engaging in more ambitious activities.

— Advertising —

The Association has printing facilities to help you with advertising your club's activities. This newspaper Woroni is also eager to print your club's advertisements or reports of your activities. The S.A. also has a regular radio show on 2XX which clubs are welcome to advertise on.

— Organizational Help —

The Association can also help directly with organizational difficulties. We can assist with concessions for hire of venues on campus, and will provide resources for your club members to stay in touch through newsletters, etc.

THE S.A.'s POUND OF FLESH

What the S.A. expects of your club in return for these services is that you affiliate to it and comply with various conditions of affiliation.

To affiliate your club you must:

- present a list of 15 or more members of the Association who are members of your club, showing their signatures and student numbers.

- present the constitution under which your club operates, indicating your club's aims and objectives and how members may participate in and control the operations and finances of your club.

- run a bank account with at least three club member signatories, so that your club finances can be vetted by club members.

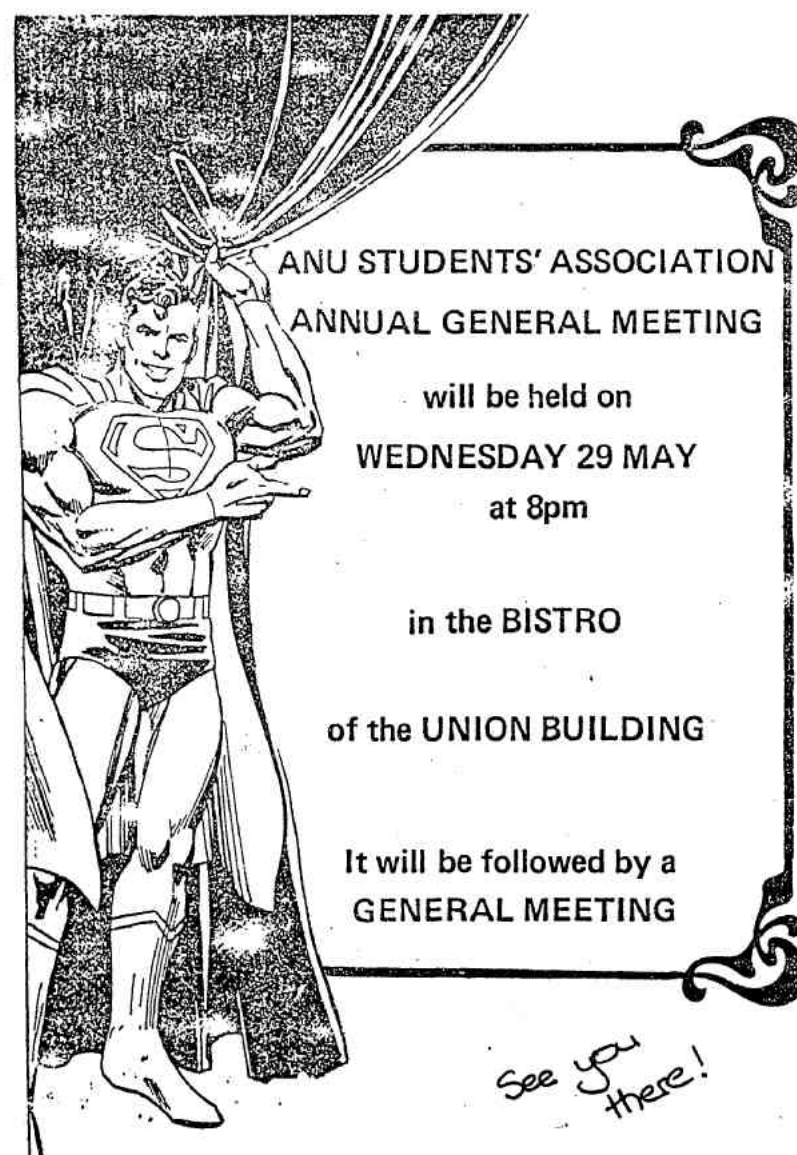
- your club must be open to all members of the Association who wish to participate.

- you must send a club representative to at least two S.A. General Meetings a year.

- to receive Association funding for activities, your club must show that such activities were adequately advertised to members of the Association. To apply for funding, send a club member to a Clubs & Societies Meeting.

THE COMMITTEE

To look after the Association's relations with clubs and societies a committee is elected each year. This committee is meant to foster clubs and societies activities and to administer the funds directed to assisting clubs and societies activities. They meet regularly to consider applications for affiliations and requests for assistance by clubs.



ART SCANDAL



Do you know that as a member of the ANU Union you are the part owner of a painting by the Australian artist Percival which is extremely valuable (it is insured for \$30,000)? You probably do not know this because unless you are an enterprising soul you will probably never have seen it. It is currently hanging in the office of the Executive Officer of the ANU Union, Tony Senti.

The ostensible reason for locating the painting there is that it is too valuable to be hung in any other part of the building. What then is the point of members owning this painting if they have no access to it? Would it not be better to sell this painting to the National Gallery where it can be viewed more readily, and to use the proceeds to improve the services provided in the Union?

With these considerations in mind questions were asked at the last meeting of the Union Board of Management about the Percival. It was revealed by the Executive Officer that he had been directed by the Board to sell the painting in 1984. This he failed to take reasonable steps to do. It was also revealed that neither this nor any of the Union's other 'works of art' are included in the accounts of the Union! Union members have good reason to question whether their elected representatives on the Board of Management are being prevented from managing when situations like this arise.

It is likely that this turn of events will lead to a censure motion being moved at the next meeting of the Board. Stay tuned for further information on the Union.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY PARKING & TRAFFIC STATUTE INCREASED PENALTIES FOR PARKING INFRINGEMENTS

On 21 March 1985 the Governor-General approved the Australian National University Parking and Traffic Amendment Statute No. 1 which was made by Council on 14 December 1984.

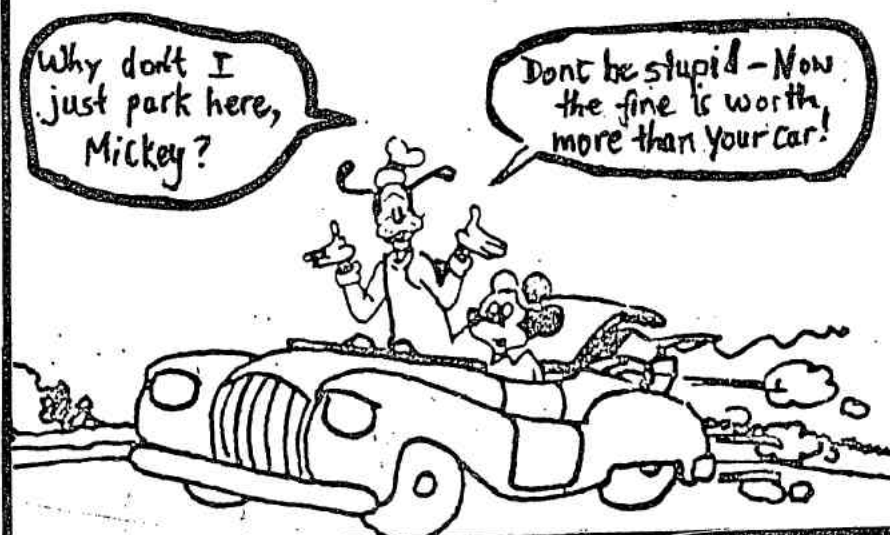
The amendment which now has the force of law, gives effect to higher penalties for infringements against the Parking and Traffic Statute.

The amendment statute increases the penalties from \$5 to an amount not exceeding \$35 as determined by Council resolution.

Council has subsequently determined the following penalties which will be enforced on and after 3 June 1985.

Infringement:	Prescribed Penalty:
Parking:	
Alongside red kerb	\$15
Elsewhere than on carriage-way/parking area	\$15
Contrary to no parking sign	\$15
Exceeding time limit	\$15
In loading zone (not loading or unloading)	\$15
In loading zone (over time)	\$15
In permit parking area (no permit)	\$15
Not in marked bay	\$15
Across road marking	\$15
Not close and parallel to left hand side	\$15
On a bus stop	\$35
Contrary to no stopping sign	\$35
So as to obstruct, cause danger/inconvenience	\$35

K.W. Harrison
Actg Head,
Buildings & Grounds Division

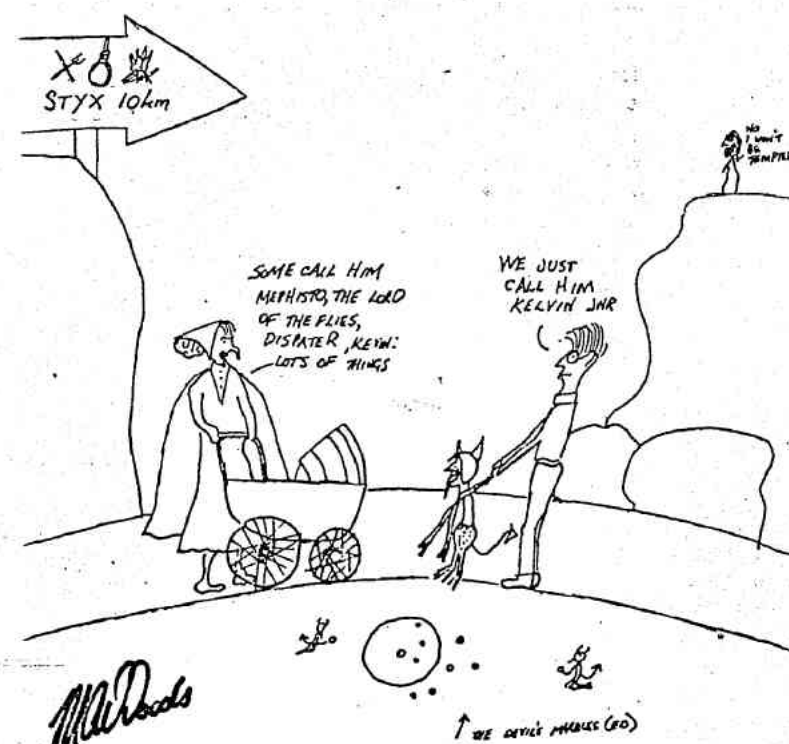


She told me to go to Hell! Of course, I didn't take her seriously, people are always telling you where to go. Why the hell do they have to bring religion into everything? Even our top rock bands never shut up about it. All the same, who could forget such classics as "Alice Cooper goes to Hell", the "Devil Gate Drive", or "Hell's Bells"!

We've learned a lot about Hell in the last decade (not from religion though) so it shouldn't be difficult for us to find. AC/DC claim "I'm on the Highway to Hell" - obviously there is some major route to Hell. (The word "Hell" seems to have a lot of negative connotations attached to it in our society. To avoid these, AC/DC preferred to coin it "the promised land".) AC/DC state that there are NO SPEED LIMITS, or STOP SIGNS on the Highway. A megafreeway!! (God help us if there are no freeway exits.) If it's all one way traffic, then maybe it's not too dangerous. I've not heard many reports of return trips. Suzi Quatro in 'The Wild One' said she was from Hell, and Meat Loaf have apparently just returned! I only know of one valid account, however.

AC/DC tells us we are on the Highway and on arrival, will have to ring Hell's bells. For the few that aren't, Led Zeppelin in 'Stairway to Heaven' states "the Piper's calling you to join him", and that "there is still time to change the road you're on". Quatro has found the Highway, "I knock at the gate, let me in! let me in!", and so have Abba; "We're following the Piper". Quatro also mentioned something about being personally driven to the Gate of Hell. "Drive me, Drive you, Daytona Demon". She must have found it cheaper to hitch hike! So demons drive you to Hell. Quatro wants YOU to be driven too! So how do we thumb a lift? Quatro tells us the answer and it's REAL EASY. "We do anything we want to do"; by being "enrolled to sin"; and by being "the Devil's recreation". But, is it SAFE to hitch hike? AC/DC say that it isn't "Satan's gonna get ya, He's gonna spare no lives!" Sounds like we're going to end up dead?!!

There is a HELL of a difference



Although it is polite to knock or ring when visiting, it's probably not necessary - everyone knows that Hell's gate is locked to the inside. The Eagles mention that "you can always check out, but you can NEVER leave". AC/DC believe "Hell ain't a bad place to be" so maybe you wouldn't want to leave anyway. The Eagles liken Hell to a hotel which can accommodate lots of people. Obviously the Piper is the proprietor. He must be anticipating a crowd of guests especially with his own private highway. And guess what... ACCOMMODATION IS FREE!!!

So who is this generous hotel owner? There must be 'strings' attached. Led Zeppelin, Abba, and Petra refer to him as "the Piper". Motley Crue call him "The Devil". AC/DC name him "Satan" and Iron Maiden, "666, the number of the beast". Other sources (miscellaneous) call him 'Prince of Darkness', 'Lucifer', 'Beelzebub', 'Judas' Priest and the 'Spirit of Evil'. The bible provides a detailed answer to this question: Satan was created by God, created perfect (Ezekiel 28:15), and has intelligence (2 Corinthians 2:11), knowledge (Revelation 12:12), and emotions (John 8:44).

Satan can enter and drive the bodies of people (Luke 8:29). Satan can cause illnesses (Matt.12:22) and insanity (Luke 8:27). He murders (John 8:44), deceives (Genesis 3:13) and is god of THIS AGE (2 Corinthians 4:3-4). The album cover titled "diary of a mad man" by Ozzy Osbourne clearly demonstrates the connection between occultic Satan worship and insanity.

And what of Satan's hotel? The Bible describes it as everlasting fire (Matt.25:41), the lake of fire (Rev. 20:14), everlasting punishment (Matt. 25:46), everlasting destruction (2 Thessalonians 1:9), and eternal damnation (Mark 3:29). The Eagles agree - "you can NEVER leave", and so do AC/DC, "He's gonna spare NO LIVES".

What about those "freeway" exits? These roads are narrow, few people follow them. They do however lead to paradise (Luke 23:43).

FREEWAY EXIT next 1 km.

The death of Jesus Christ, God's only son, expresses God's love for YOU and ME. Christ died on the cross to PAY for our SINS. Therefore, there is NO NEED for you to continue on the Highway and be condemned eternally. Jesus said, "I am the way, the truth and the life, no one goes to the Father but by me" (John 14:6). You can accept Jesus as your Lord and Saviour - RIGHT NOW - and be assured of ETERNAL LIFE (John 5:11-13). If you do not believe in the son of God, you are ALREADY on the HIGHWAY TO HELL (John 3:18). AC/DC do not dispute this fact!

Freeway Exit TURN TO JESUS NOW!

Kelvyn Dunn



BEYOND ANZUS

the Australian disarmament movement in the '80s

The climate of debate over nuclear disarmament in Australia, as elsewhere, has changed considerably since the first nationwide rallies in 1982.

The ALP, elected to Federal government in 1983, has proved itself (despite its party Platform) prepared to pursue with vigour all the major plans of a conservative foreign policy. As a result, our official willingness to remain vital participants in a nuclear treaty as is ANZUS, has become complemented by a preparedness to further integrate ourselves into a global nuclear strategy over which we have no control. The enhancement of the functions of bases such as Pine Gap and Nurrungar and the fiasco of our proffered support for the testing of the MX missile in our region are examples of this stance.

Our role as the local policeman on nuclear issues has been further underlined by three things: the pragmatism with which the Federal government has promoted the creation of a Nuclear Free Zone in the south Pacific while simultaneously allowing the presence of nuclear armed and powered vessels in that zone, the effective undermining of New Zealand's effort to ban these same vessels, and the consolidation of a policy on uranium mining which allows for the development of Roxby Downs.

Despite the strong anti-nuclear vote at the last federal election, and the size of the rallies, the disarmament movement seems to have lost its way in the face of conservative response.

Since the first of these peace rallies, too, the emergence of a parliamentary focus for the Peace movement — Nuclear Disarmament Party (NDP) — has indicated popular opposition to the merging of the two major parties' policies over this issue.

Nevertheless, despite the strong anti-nuclear vote at the last federal election, and the size of the rallies, (already larger than those over Australian involvement in Vietnam) the disarmament movement seems to have lost its way in the face of conservative response.

While ANZUS is now central to the debate (which the disarmament movement has in part helped to raise) over the future of Australia's foreign policy, there is little being proposed by the opponents of ANZUS to take its place. This both underestimates badly the strength of the cultural roots of the alliance and the Treaty, and leaves their reaffirmation uncontested.

At present the disarmament movement is aware of a timetable build around crucial dates, which include the introduction of nuclear-armed cruise missile into the Pacific in 1985, the renegotiation of the Pine Gap agreement and the ALP Conference in 1986, and the renegotiation of the North West Cape agreement in 1988. While it remains merely reactive to such events, without creatively planning ahead or asking the harder questions which define an alternative vision to the one of nuclear dependency, it is unlikely that the movement will achieve either the degree of popular support or the cohesion required for it

to create the grounding of genuinely anti-nuclear environment in Australia.

Two absences in the 'first phase' of the growth of the disarmament movement in Australia — the absences of a longer term political strategy for social change and of a persuasive alternative programme — are now being increasingly noticed.



Firstly, during the initial period of growth (from 1980 to the present), the push was for more and bigger rallies aimed to express concern over the scope of Australia's nuclear involvement. However there was no real thought given as to how such a popular groundswell actually changed the political landscape to effect the implementation of anti-nuclear policies in the face of hostile governments. The European disarmament movement in some countries (such as England and Germany) strongly representing the dominant proportion of public opinion, has shown that massive rallies alone (the politics of osmosis) do not necessarily have any major effect on government policies. . . . an observation cynically echoed by Hawke during the federal campaign.

The time has come, therefore, to think about how change might be achieved — in the narrow parliamentary/political as well as the broader cultural sense. The NDP was a very successful start along this road. Further consideration needs to be given to how electoral pressure can be brought to bear on the current Labor government.

This suggests the need for well defined and concerted approach from within the Labor Party as well as beyond it, both in the form of a strong antinuclear party (not necessarily single issue like the NDP) and an even stronger extra-parliamentary movement providing assistance to all parliamentary initiatives aimed at moulding government policy towards an anti-nuclear stance.

Yet such an approach will have little effect unless the bare bones of the disarmament movement's (including the NDP's) rhetorical stance in relation to ANZUS, the bases, ships and bombers and uranium mining, are fleshed out by a coherent and persuasive strategy for an alternative direction for Australian foreign politics.

The time has come for us to fill this second absence, in challenging ANZUS — we need now to be able both to argue clearly against its premises and to postulate our alternatives.

ANZUS, both the specific treaty and the more general relationship to which it now refers, is based on several arguments. These are themselves predicated on unexamined notions of external threat and false assumptions of mutual advantage for Australia, the United States (and New

Zealand). Firstly, it is argued that ANZUS provides us — through the strict wording of the Treaty — with an insurance policy against foreign aggression. We pay our 'premium' (through hosting nuclear-related facilities etc.) we take the 'risk' (by becoming a nuclear target), and we are guaranteed our 'defence' in the event of the outbreak of hostilities. The vague wording of the Treaty has led many (even conservative) commentators to regard this argument for the maintenance of ANZUS with caution. It really does little to guarantee our defence except in the event of the outbreak of the Big One, and then the term 'defence' becomes academic.

Secondly, (and this is an argument used by the current Minister for Foreign Affairs to defend the Alliance) ANZUS as a relationship involves Australia in providing facilities essential to global nuclear deterrence. Without ANZUS, and Australia's vital participation in it, the balance of terror which depends on a parity of arms and constant surveillance would be broken. The 'peace' which has been kept for the past 40 years would be undermined and the consequent destabilisation could potentially lead to global war.

In putting the case for the removal of Pine Gap, the end of ship visits and for our support of New Zealand — we must begin now centrally to tackle these arguments.

It is clear that the logic of deterrence is so integrally linked to the continued escalation of the Arms Race and to specified proposals such as Star Wars

and the MX systems, as to inevitably increase rather than decrease global and regional insecurity. There is a false opposition often put by conservative critics of the disarmament movement — the continued development of Arms for Peace as opposed to the Peaceniks' cry of total and instantaneous unilateral disarmament. It is intended to stifle the argument that the continued development of new weapons systems can first be frozen and the surveillance apparatuses (now integrally linked to targetting and first strike systems) could perhaps be used by an impartial power (the UN?) to monitor for dismantling of existing systems on both sides.

We must ask how this relationship is in Australia's as opposed to some other country's foreign policy interests. Currently we have no adequate defence under ANZUS while the treaty and relationship are in fact used to support and legitimate the deployment of genocidal weaponry. It is vital, instead, to look toward a non-nuclear and regionally based culturally, defence and economic pact or alliance, which would be seen to be strong enough to meet any realistic military threats as might affect the region, at the same time as providing the economic basis for a foreign policy which cannot be compromised by the threat of sanctions by 'allies' or enemies. To this end we should be encouraged by the fact that some countries within the region such as New Zealand are prepared to challenge (both militarily and morally) the 'sanity' of defence by nuclear weapons and are prepared to look at ways of creating regional networks which will offer greater security than vaguely worded treaties.

Similarly, we must argue that the logic of deterrence is so integrally linked to the continued escalation of the Arms Race and to specified proposals such as Star Wars and the MX systems, as to inevitably increase rather than decrease global and regional insecurity. There is a false opposition often put by conservative critics of the disarmament movement — the continued development of Arms for Peace as opposed to the Peaceniks' cry of the instantaneous unilateral disarmament. It is intended to stifle the argument that the continued development of new weapons systems can first be frozen and the surveillance apparatuses (now integrally linked to targetting and first strike systems) could perhaps be used by an impartial power (the UN?) to monitor for dismantling of existing systems on both sides.

As it is currently used, the deterrence argument can be made to justify every new development and weapon.

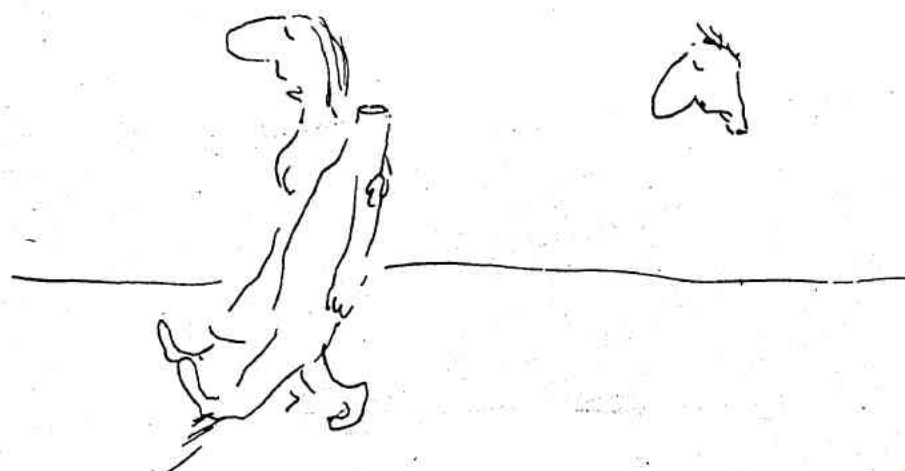
It is only when we start to debate, head-on and in detailed terms (as David Martin begins to do in his book, 'Armed Neutrality of Australia', to mention one example), the nature and process for creating a genuinely uncompromisingly unaligned regional cultural/defence/economic policy, that the specific campaigns which we must now take up (nuclear armed ships; the bases, support for New Zealand) will gain wide popularity, credibility and success.

We must also recognise that even while the actual Treaty is being downgraded, there is growing pressure to affirm and develop the broader relationship.

Peter Christoff

Reprinted from SCAM

STAFF, POWER & POLITICAL ECONOMY AT THE ANU



It is a matter of concern for all students that staff cuts at the university are threatening the shape of our educational opportunities. That decisions are being taken without consultation with, or regard for the interests of students who come here for enlightenment suggests that what we are being offered is no real enlightenment, but rather a contrived illumination of a world they want us to see.

The single most popular later-year unit offered by the Sociology Department is one called "Class, Power and Political Economy in Australian Society", lectured by Andrew Hopkins. It is the only Political Economy unit and the only macro-sociological analysis of Australian society currently offered to us here at our own National university. Dr Hopkins' contract ends at the end of this year, and we were informed not to expect the course to be offered again, as his contract is not being renewed. This, despite the fact that there are over sixty students from Sociology, Australian Studies and other disciplines who considered the subject worth enrolling in this year, and that in the last five years nearly four hundred students have passed through this one subject.

This subject is a core unit for those doing an Australian Field Studies major: the only sociological input to this field major at present. It is not the only Australian society unit offered by the department, as other units listed under "Australian Society" in this year's handbook include: "Crime, Deviance and Social Control in Australian Society", "Social Policy Analysis", "Social Change and Development", and "The Family". I guess, given our colonial, convict origins, that it's not a bad idea to teach us how to analyse a happy family of criminal deviants in order to socially control their further change and development!

When you look at the enrolments in the other later-year units in Sociology for the years 1980 to 1983 inclusive, the numbers range from one to a maximum of forty-two students per class. On paper, it looks like utter madness to cut such a popular course out, but there you have it, folks:

More madness: the Faculty of Arts accepted an overall increase in enrolments of some 11 to 11.5% this year. Of this, the Sociology Department experienced an increase of student numbers of some 37%, second only in terms of accelerated expansionism to Fine Arts (which had an increase of 40%, but in terms of absolute numbers, is a much smaller department). This seems a pretty clear indication of the sort of subjects students are interested in studying. Where is the sense, then, in the direction, issued from above to this department, to cut down on their staff numbers, just when more students are enrolling in their course?

The "sense" lies in the rigid application of an out-dated staffing formula, based on figures drawn up in 1982: a formula apparently blind to students' interests and quality of course offered. It is a formula which has been almost completely successful in its attempts to extinguish innovative programs like the Human Sciences Program, Women's Studies, and now Class, Power and Political Economy . . . what will be under threat next?

What makes these subjects so special is their inter-disciplinary approach to the world: their definition of a world whose problems are not simple, specific dysfunctions, but rather complex problems of multiple aetiology which need an inter-disciplinary approach to their understanding and ultimate solution. Is it just a mere coincidence that these are the subjects being so heavily penalised under the guise of what is deemed "appropriate staffing formulas"?

Knowledge is power: and it is because of this that we should be concerned as to which knowledge the powerful allow us access to. Censorship in any form is regarded as damaging to a society: and staff cuts resulting in a restricted range of knowledge are a form of censorship which we must fight. If we don't, then all we will be left with is an abject lesson in alienation: of students from power over staffing decisions taken on a basis of political economy.

SINGLE PARENTS ON CAMPUS

Most single parents experience feelings of isolation. They may also have financial worries and problems parenting their children without support. If studying at university (and perhaps working as well) the single parent has the additional concerns of meeting deadlines and juggling their time more effectively. Sometimes all of these things can pile up and cause a personal crisis.

A support group for single parents at ANU will discuss the challenges of parenting combined with work and study, share

information that may not be widely known, and perhaps investigate areas of need which could be dealt with on campus in a constructive way.

Lunchtime discussions will be held fortnightly and the first meeting will be held on **Thursday 23 May at 1pm in the Conference Room, Counselling Centre (above the Health Centre on North Rd.)**. Bring your own lunch - tea and coffee available.

Enquiries to: Janis Shaw, Counselling Centre, 49 3661.

NSWEAN - THE FULL STORY

The NSW Education Action Network was formed in August 1984, as a response to the Australian Union of Students winding down its operations in the NSW region.

The Network is a coalition of student organizations from post-school campuses in NSW and the ACT whose main function is to operate as a resource sharing base for inter-campus activity.

NSWEAN is administered by a full-time paid co-ordinator and monthly committee meetings of delegates from member campuses. All policy and campaign decisions are made at the committee meetings. The Network operates from an office opposite the Redfern Mail Exchange in Sydney. Monthly Committee meetings are rotated around member campuses. Member campuses include Newcastle University, Newcastle CAE, ANU, Canberra CAE, Mitchell CAE Sydney City Art Institute.

REPORT FROM THE APRIL COMMITTEE MEETING

I attended the April meeting of NSWEAN member campuses having been nominated as the Association's delegate for that month. The meeting was held at NSWEAN's Sydney Office and took up most of a Saturday.

The morning session was taken up largely by reports from each campus on their activities and a report from the Network Co-ordinator, Bron Brown, on her activities over the last month. She also presented minutes of the last committee meeting and the Network's monthly financial statement. Much of the morning's discussion centred on the campaign to oppose reintroduction of tuition fees, and other expected attacks on education in the coming Federal Budget.

Other major items discussed were:

Policy Development: - there was some discussion of whether the Network should have policy-making procedures. Generally it was felt that the Network did not have a representative role, being rather an organizational mechanism for joint campus work.

Work Experience - The co-ordinator reported that it was likely that the Network's application to employ two social welfare students on a work experience programme would be successful. The students would be very useful staffing the office while the co-ordinator was out of town on organizational work.

Affiliation Procedures - The Committee discussed the different ways campus student organizations could affiliate to NSWEAN, some requiring referendums, other relying on recommendations of an SRC executive committee. It was resolved that each prospective affiliate-campus organization should be encouraged by the committee and the co-ordinator, to involve students as much as possible in their decision to affiliate to NSWEAN.

ANU & 'JOINT-WORK' - PAYING OUR DUES

Until its dissolution, ANU was a member of AUS although federal legislation had prevented us from paying our membership fees to the union for the last few years. We had benefitted from the union services without contributing financially. Some may doubt the 'benefits' of AUS membership, especially over its last years, but the NSW Region was, even during the Union's demise a vital element in student activity.

It was the success of AUS's NSW region and campus support for it, that led to the creation of NSWEAN to continue its activities when AUS began to fold.

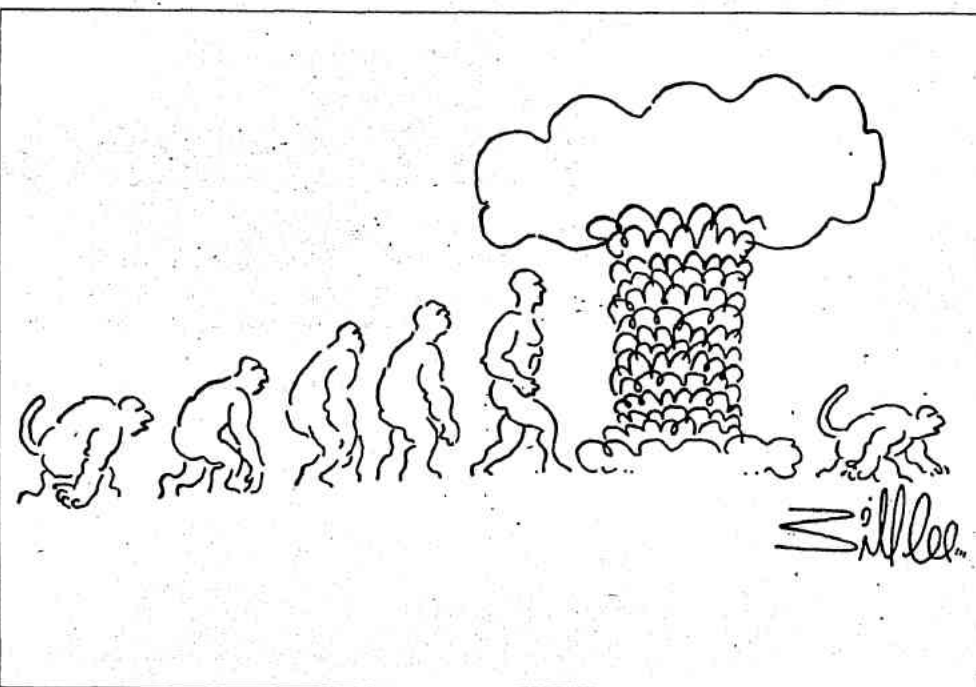
ANU was a founding member of NSWEAN yet it has still to pay subscription fees.

The benefits of joint work with other campus organizations are indisputable. Already NSWEAN has proven its value as a resource base in the anti-tuition fees campaign, providing an invaluable resource kit to campuses around the State which was used in organizing the rallies and petitions which helped defeat the fees proposal.

Issues of common student concern which need urgent action would make a pretty long list - accommodation, TEAS, childcare, sexism, staffing cutbacks etc. etc. Readers of the National Times May 3-9 will realize the Peter Walsh's tuition fees lobby is gearing up for another effort. Both the resources and the liaison and co-ordination with other campus organisations which NSWEAN provides are invaluable for work on such issues.

The question of ANU's fees for membership of NSWEAN will be discussed at the SA General Meeting on 29 May. The precise motion is printed on page 2. If it is carried, the SA will try to use for the membership fees some money originally set aside for the Australian Union of Students, which otherwise would go unused.

Peter Taylor



How would you feel if —

- you had to stop taking notes half-way through every lecture because of agonising pain in your wrist?
- you arrived at work with a splint (designed to minimise damage from repetition strain) on each arm and your boss suggested you were "trying for a holiday"?
- you were unable to pick up your child for a hug?
- your rowing or football injury had developed
- you had three essays to write by the end of term, could not put pen to paper, and couldn't get extensions?
- you could no longer drive a car (to work, to shop, to go away for the weekend)?
- you had had only three days without pain in the last nine months?

RSI

Many of these situations are familiar to sufferers of repetition strain injury (RSI). RSI is not imaginary, hysterical, an excuse to claim compensation or to get out of essays. According to a report by the Secretary of the University, Warwick Williams:

"Repetition strain or 'overuse' injury is a general term which covers various inflammations such as tenosynovitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, tendonitis, epicondylitis, peritendinitis and bursitis. 'Tenosynovitis' itself has been defined as a 'primary lesion of the gliding surfaces of the external aspect of a tendon and the internal aspect of a tendon sheath. Pain is set up as the roughened surfaces move against each other. Such tendon/sheath anatomical structures exist in the hand, wrist, elbow, forearm, shoulders and neck as well as in the lower limbs."

At ANU, RSI is widespread among keyboard staff (almost half are affected), and a few academics are sufferers too. A less well-known fact is that over 80 students suffer from RSI as well. The majority have developed symptoms while studying — from handwriting, typing or use of computer terminals. Others are retraining after developing RSI at work.

RSI sufferers can have difficulty in meeting essay deadlines, or in completing exams within the usual time limits. It is up to individuals to negotiate with their lecturers and tutors over assessment — there is no overall University policy.

Some suggests are:

- provision of printed lecture notes (which would benefit all students)
- extensions of essay deadlines
- extensions of exam time
- oral exams or part-oral, part-written exams
- dictation of essays or exams
- take-home exams

These suggestions are not 'soft options'. The point is that RSI sufferers should be enabled to pursue their studies and to be assessed without suffering further unnecessary injury and pain.

Repetition strain injuries (caused by overuse of muscles and tendons, rapid repetitive movements, static holding postures) have been known in blue-collar industries for hundreds of years. Examples are weavers' hip, telegraphists' cramp, housemaids' knee. In the more recent outbreaks associated with keyboard work, it is predominantly women who are affected. It is important that RSI sufferers are given a fair go at University.

Lesley Ward
on behalf of the RSI Support Group

R.S.I. SUPPORT GROUP

There is a support group on campus for all students who are suffering from RSI. Some people already have RSI before taking up study, others become injured whilst at Uni, but all experience difficulties to some degree with their study practice.

Group discussion covers practical and emotional issues. At present the group is working on a video production which will be used to help diagnosed sufferers as well as reaching a broad section of the campus community.

MEETS FORTNIGHTLY
COUNSELLING GROUP RM. MEETING MODAY
20 MAY

20 MAY 1985

HOW I LEARNT TO

THE CAST



Just prior to the May break I was sitting in the Refectory when some obvious radicals at the same table, who were conversing loudly, started proclaiming how stupid a particular Liberal Party person was in his arguments in Woroni about loving the atom bomb. With my NDP interest aroused I determined to take a look and I sought out the two articles by Kendall Odgers. Against my early disbelief in the radicals' sanctimonious put down I find I must agree with their sentiments.

Mr Odgers littered his article with the tiresome and juvenile epitaph of 'pro-soviet' to describe the Left and then went even further by implying that the Left lies. Now this is just too much. Of course anyone can fiddle with statistics and, be warned, you cannot simply equate the numbers of missiles of one type or another between NATO and WARSAW pacts and declare a genuine outcome. Statistical arithmetic cannot take into account the real effects of the completely different strategic position of each superpower, the profound difference in the composition of each bloc's strategic forces not the widely differing levels of technological development and power of these weapons. For instance, American forces are more accurate and forward based than Soviet forces while Soviet warheads are generally larger than the Americans. An American missile of short range can introduce as much threat into the Soviet Union as a long range Soviet Union missile can into the United States.

NATO has not tried to balance the Soviet bloc by conventional arms. Instead it has tried to intimidate a Warsaw conventional force by nuclear one-upmanship (sic) when, if it really wanted to, in the 50's, 60's and 70's, the West could have easily protected itself by conventional means because its economies were always stronger than the Eastern blocs.

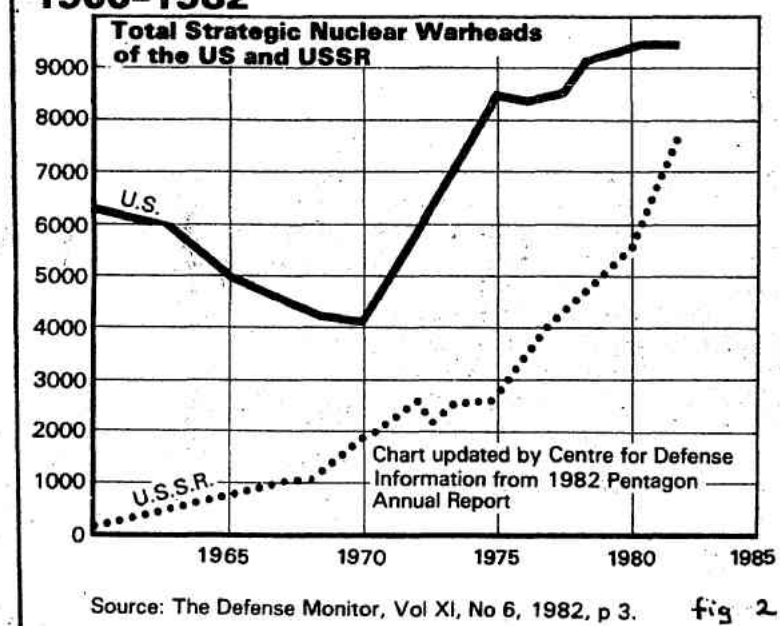
People like Odgers often pick the outcome of their propaganda and favour the usa by judicious choice of comparisons. He is the worst offender in this respect. He presents the ridiculous comparisons of anti-aircraft artillery and mobile surface to air launchers and spending on procurement of strategic forces. He therefore commits the venial sin of confusing conventional arms with nuclear arms. As we shall see even this confusion won't save his argument. Now it might appear that these three comparisons would lead the unwary reader to think that the Warsaw pact was running way ahead of NATO. This is hardly

the case for when you look at aggregate spending, not just on one item, one finds that NATO has always totally outspent the Warsaw pact and since 1977 or thereabouts, NATO has been accelerating its lead and will continue to do so until 1986 (fig.1).

And what is the source of this information? Not I assure you, any so called lying leftwinger but an excellent little book by Jim Falk called; "Taking Australia Off the Map" published by Penguin. Falk's information is completely corroborated by the official 1980 US Department of Defence annual report. And what is the source of Odger's funny little effort on spending? Why it's nothing but Liberal Party Draft propaganda. The whole truth is quite different to the Liberal Party "truth".

In refuting Odgers' argument we don't have to accuse him of lying as it is possibly quite true that the Soviets are outspending the US on the particular type of procurement picked by Odgers. This says nothing about spending on modernisation, of the effect of forward basing of existing forces and cannot take the place of a proper Warsaw/NATO comparison. If we stay with Odgers and look just at strategic forces we can turn to

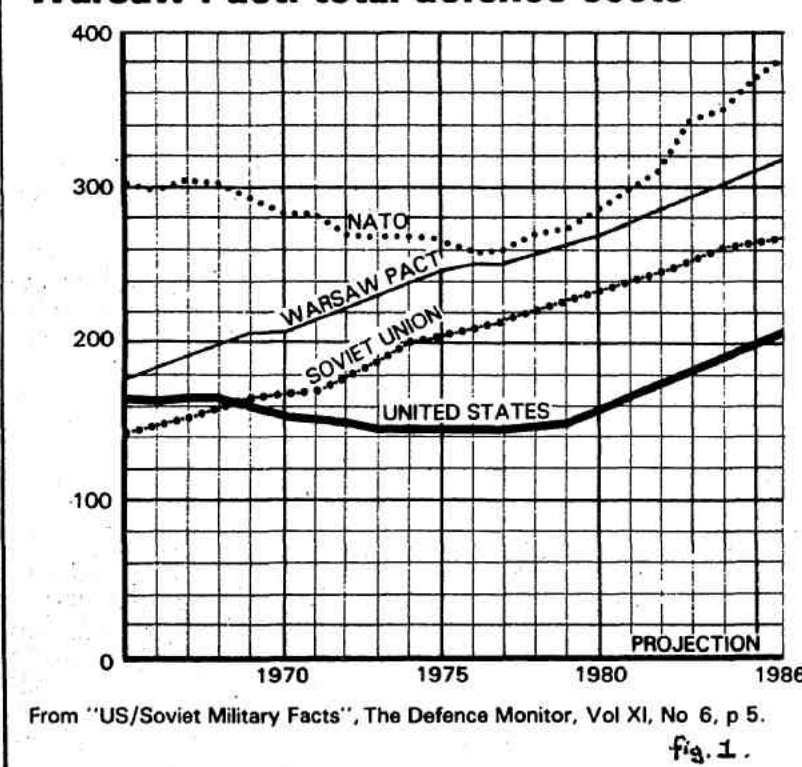
Trends in Strategic Nuclear Stockpiles 1960-1982



page 40 of Falk (fig.2) where we see that the number of US nuclear warheads in Odgers "strategic" category completely outstrips the Soviet quantity. The graph shows us that the Soviet Union has been catching up so obviously their spending on procurement would be higher but, American superiority remains undisturbed. Bad luck Kendall. Odgers also produced the old bogey of the SS16, 17, 18, 19s claiming that

these are four new intercontinental missiles whereas, so the story goes, in the same period the West made no new initiative. However this argument just happens to forget that the US developed and launched the Trident submarine system and a half of US strategic warheads are in submarines (4768 out of 9440) in 1982. To the US's 4768 warheads the Soviets possess only 2550. People who want to twist this the other way often say that the Soviets have more submarines than the US. Thus we have supposed academics like T.B. Miller writing in his book "The East West Strategic Balance" published by Allen & Unwin, that the Soviets have; 950 missiles in 64 submarines while, the United States has 656 missiles in 41 submarines. This effectively invokes the feeling of threat to the West and hides the real balance of warheads related

NATO Has Consistently Outspent Warsaw Pact: total defence costs



FEAR THE BOMB

above. Now in order to protect his argument, Miller doesn't give us the actual figures for US warheads: They are after all the things that arrive over the target and explode — missiles and launchers don't. However, using the fineprint on page 46 of Miller and doing ones own arithmetic we can easily see that there is at least the 4768 warheads.

If you take the above 656 US missiles we find that:
 160 missiles have 3 Polaris warheads
 448 missiles have 10 Poseidon warheads
 48 missiles have 8 Trident C4 warheads
 Total: 5344 warheads

supreme (see tables 3 and 4, Appendix 2 in Falk). This is so even if we deduct the effect of the air launched cruise missile from NATO and add in the SS 20s to the Warsaw pact arsenal. NATO's advantage is plain for all to see and, we must remember, it was the SS 20s which were said to be a threat to the West. Naturally the situation has moved on since 1982 when this comparison was made. Cruise missiles have been deployed everywhere by NATO and about 50 Pershing II missiles have been deployed in West Germany. Many more Pershing IIs are expected as at least 108 are mooted for deployment. In East Germany and Czechoslovakia the Soviets are deploying SS21s, 22s and 23s. Poor old Odgers completely forgot to mention the world's worst weapon, the neutron bomb, so we'll do it for him.

For good reason, this weapon has been called the "genetic bomb" as the effect of its radiation lasts for seven generations. The neutron bomb, loved by generals, feared by families, but ignored by Odgers is the final achievement of the American military machine and is without any equal. It also brings into immediate focus the essence of peoples' opposition to nuclear weapons which transcends all political ideology and which was clearly spelt out at the recent Oxford debate by the British Baptist Labour Spokesman for Defence. He said that the difference between the machine gun and the thousand pound bomb and nuclear weapons was this; Conventional weapons destroy or scar a generation, they kill the people against whom they are aimed, they do not poison the environment, nor do they last for generations. They do not leave a position such as we have in Japan where human beings are still dying 40 years after the explosion and in his words,

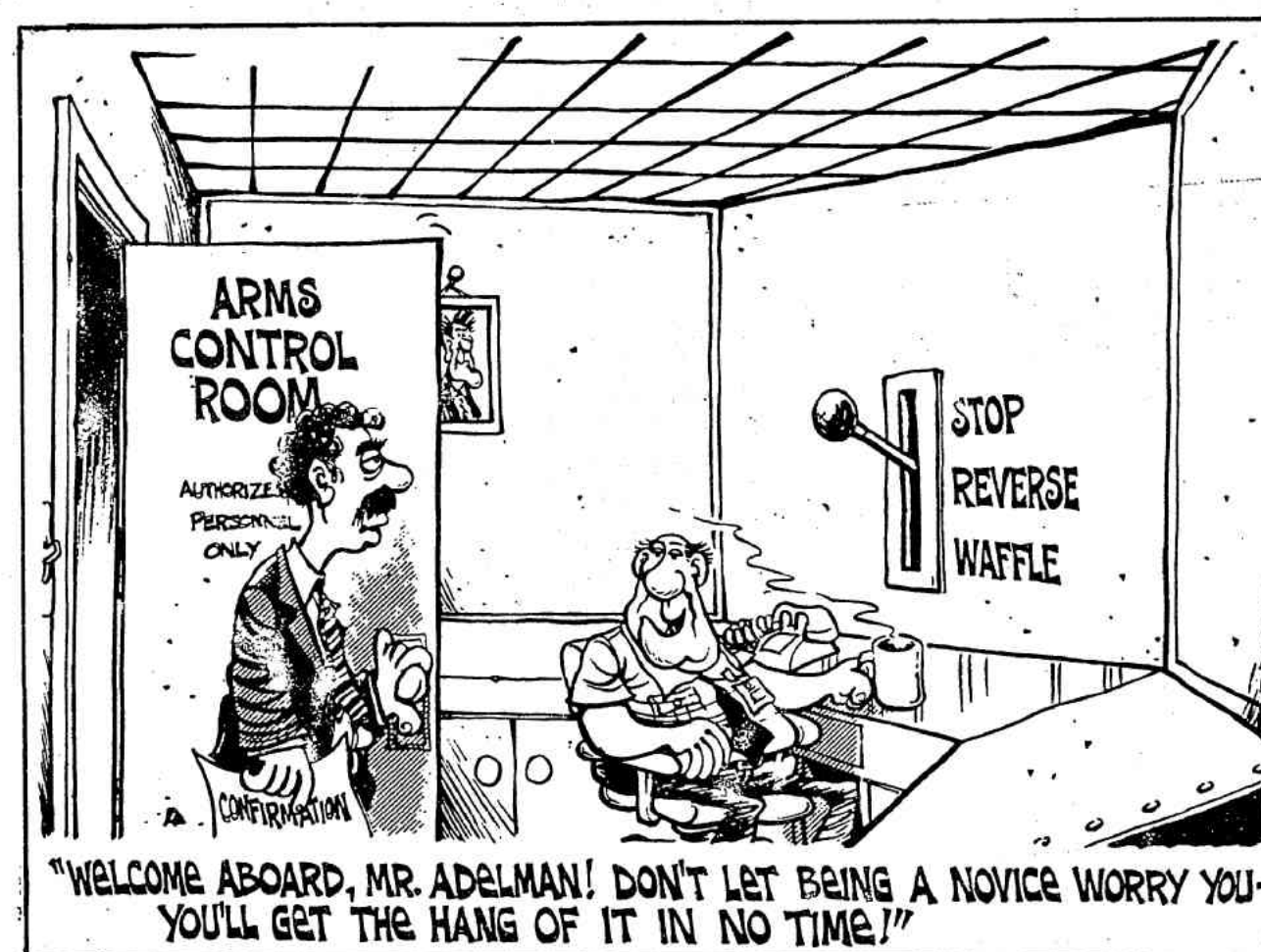
"... their children are creating monsters from their wombs. That's the difference. It is something that lasts not for us but upon our children's children. Yea, even unto the seventh generation" (Kevin McNamara, Oxford Union Debate, 1 March 1985). This is the final argument. We can make our world safe for future generations only if we make politicians renounce the possession of, use of, or providing support for, any form of nuclear weapons. This is why there is a NDP and why many people are out to disrupt it and confuse the issue. Kendall Odgers should hang his head in shame.

Chris Warren



As the more efficient Trident came in and the Polaris missiles were phased out the number of US warheads decreased close to the snapshot figure of 4746. We should also add on another 16 Polaris A3 in the hands of the British and note also that crazy Maggie in 1980 decided to replace the old Polaris with the more powerful Trident D5 missile with 14 warheads! The US also intends to place this Trident D5 missiles into its submarines by the end of the decade. The SALT Agreement related to land based missiles so the Americans moved the leading edge of the arms race off shore. Incidentally this is part of the reason Australia is enmeshed in the nuclear balance of terror because both North West Cape and Omega are part of America's submarine force.

Of course Odgers couldn't mention all these missiles because he wanted to contend that the hawkish US has exercised restraint and disarmament, qualities that are unknown in the US military/technocratic regime. Whilst some well chosen indicators can be used to indicate a Soviet pseudo-lead in nuclear arms, when we look at the aggregate destructive capability, NATO remains



HUMAN SCIENCES PROGRAM ★

START

HERE

Global human society today faces an interconnected series of problems, environmental, social, economic, political and military, which could well culminate in a massive degradation of the biosphere and a precipitous decline in human well-being during the decades ahead. It is an open question whether human inventiveness, having generated this crisis, will rise in time to the challenge of charting a satisfactory path through it.

The Human Science field program is based in the first place on a belief that seeking after understanding of the crisis represents one of the most important, challenging and absorbing tasks that confronts human beings at the present time. It is based in the second place on a belief that this understanding may profitably be pursued by taking a holistic approach, involving the critical application and synthesis of intellectual frameworks and data from a variety of academic disciplines and other sources.

The Field Program comprises a first year unit, several core units and one or more optional units related to one or other of two aspects of the crisis, *Human Ecology*, and *Human Well-being*. Each of the core units draws on information from several different disciplines to analyse and develop understanding of one of these aspects, interrelating the information concerned and drawing attention to its underlying assumptions in the process. All of the core units emphasize the application of theory to concrete reality by means of case studies.

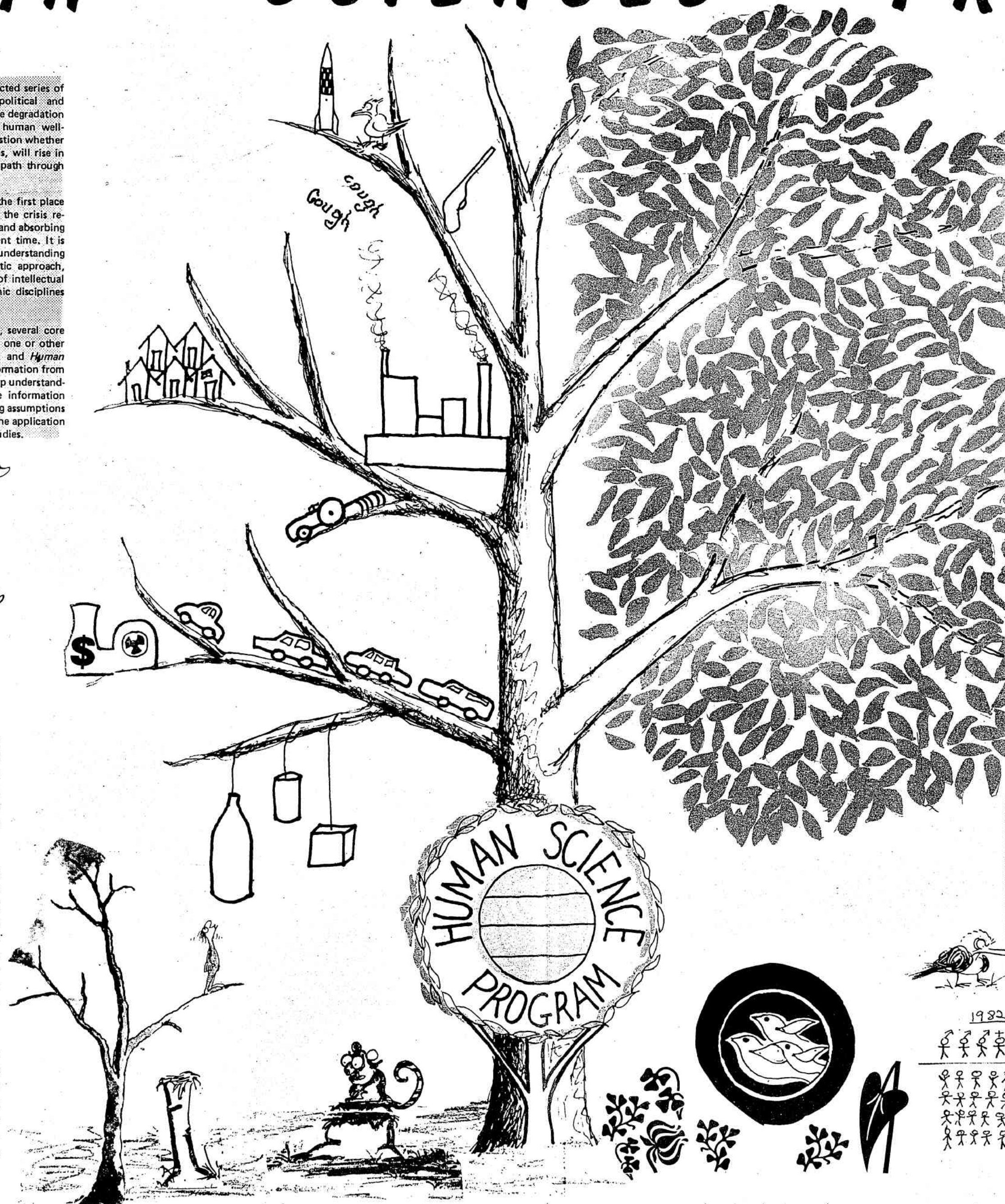


"Ahoy there!"

Well, the handbook entry and other bits of information on this page can tell you who we are, and what we study; but what it can't tell you is about the Program and its people. It can't tell you about the friendship between staff and students and the sense of co-operation that stems from a philosophy and teaching based on the community, rather than the individual.

The sense of co-operation between all concerned with the Program is exemplified by our departmental committee structure. All meetings are open for students to attend and raise issues. By doing this students are able to participate in the educational process and discuss educational issues openly with staff and other students. What is equally important, is that by having open meetings you also get to know your teachers. They become accessible, and you can more easily approach them to discuss other matters concerning essay ideas, etc.

It is hard to describe the difference between passively receiving education, and having the opportunity to become active in its formulation. Once the barriers that restrict participation, for example, formal meeting structures, have been removed, it is quite rewarding to find out that you can influence decision making by simply voicing your opinion. However small, or large, the issue, it is rewarding to have had the opportunity of directly making known your concerns.



One of the purposes of this article is to point out the necessity for students to take an active role in their education. Without speaking out your interests will not be safeguarded. Our present political and economic climate is such that if you do not show that you care, no one else will either. For instance, how much information has the Arts Faculty published concerning field programs, apart from notifying a change in rules? Did you know that only two of the proposed field programs actually have staff! The rest are units borrowed from already existing departments. If these studies are different, and designed to get students to approach their education in a new way, "and with a willingness to subject [disciplines] to the critiques offered by other ways of thinking or angles of approach," then where are the corresponding changes in assessment, and new units that in fact use an integrative disciplinary methodology? The Faculty has failed to do this, and is busily removing already established units that teach with an integrative methodology.

Did you know that Faculty has not yet determined a policy concerning honours with field programs, and that you cannot do a combination of cognate field majors without doing a third disciplinary major to qualify for your degree? These are issues that the students of the Human Sciences are taking up with Faculty. They directly concern us, and you. We are also trying to get more student access to Faculty Education Committee meetings. But, as that committee was not convened in first term, we have not been able to raise the issue! It really is time that all students begin to question educational policies at the ANU. Where do you begin? I would suggest your next departmental committee meeting.



STAFF CUTS

The Human Science Program is under pressure due to staff and budgetary cuts, while at the same time student enrolments continue to increase!

As a consequence the existing 2.5 staff are severely overloaded, and despite their efforts the quality of our education is being threatened. Already this year established field trips have had to be cancelled due to budgetary cuts; the next year, core units will have to be semesterised as there won't be enough staff to offer the full core units every year.

These proposed restrictions on core units are a direct threat to the integrity of the whole Program.

The multi-disciplinary and inter-faculty role of the Human Sciences Program make it a unique and innovative course at ANU. Increasing enrolments and strong student interest in the future of the program demonstrate the demand for this course.

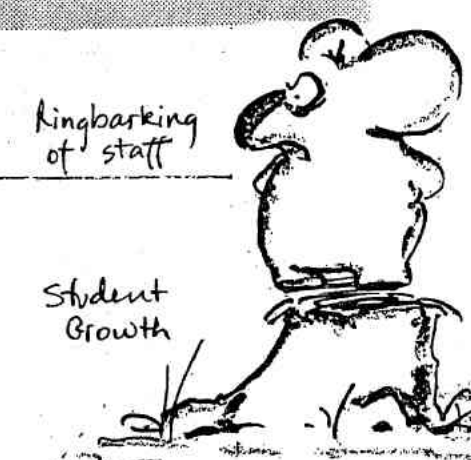
WHY THEN IS HUMAN SCIENCES BEING SQUEEZED?

WHO IS TURNING THE SCREW?

1982	1985

Kingbarking of staff

Student Growth



Impossibilities-

HOW TO BE HAPPY

ON A STUDENT

INCOME

A student cannot be conventionally successful. A student can't have a large car, a swimming pool, meals in the most expensive restaurants, and holidays in exotic places in extreme luxury. Most painful of all, a student cannot produce envy in those around her. Instead, she will often be subject to the pangs of envy herself. But all this should not worry her. Human beings are apt to gauge their own happiness by others' envy, but this does not mean that being envied is pleasant. All it shows is that we are unsure of what is desirable, and are therefore prone to accept any available standards, however inadequate.

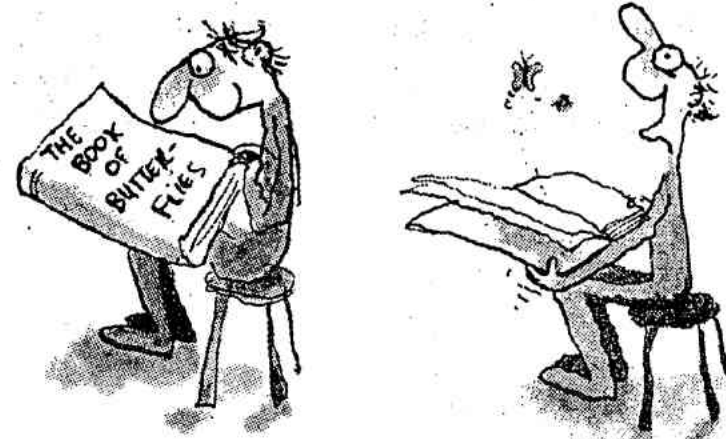
But the poverty of studenthood can be timed to advantage. We can use it to direct our desires towards things that are plentiful, cheap and intrinsically valuable. Three such things are, perhaps more than any others, available to students. They are referred to in literature about students as far back as the Middle Ages. These three are knowledge, the

appreciation of beauty, and states of personal affection.* These three are all good candidates to be states of affairs that are intrinsically valuable. That is to say, they are not valuable because they lead to something else, but valuable in and for themselves. A possible universe which contains such states of mind is better than one which does not.

Students are in a good position to acquire knowledge since that is their prime function as students. But not all states of knowledge are valuable. The mere ability to recite sentences which happen to be true is of no value. What are valuable are states of mind in which we perceive the intellectual beauty of some truth or system of ideas. For example, to be able to write down the Russell/Whitehead axiom for arithmetic, or even whole chunks of "Principia Mathematica" is a trivial ability. To grasp fully the significance and elegance of means of that axiomatisation is an exalted state of mind.

The broader the field of your knowledge the more significant each portion of that knowledge seems. Human knowledge is a continuous framework, by means of which we understand the many aspects of reality. Each portion of it has implications for the others. With almost everything that is known stored in the university library, and surrounded by specialists in every field, the student has unrivalled opportunities to increase the breadth of her knowledge.

There are two main sources of beauty: nature and art. It has proved difficult to restrict access to nature, and so it can still often be had for free. Students are also compelled by their poverty to come closer to nature on their holidays than richer persons might. It is less often realised that it is of the nature of art to be cheap. This may even seem paradoxical, given the prices that are paid for works of art. But such prices are not paid for the works *as art*. They are paid



for them as objects of historical interest, or snob-value. As far as aesthetic value goes a good copy of a work of art equals the original. For example, a novel is as good a novel in any edition. My copy of Renoir's 'La Danse a la ville' has the same aesthetic value as the original. In fact, it is the same painting.

As far as the appreciation of art for its own sake goes, the student sitting in her room with Mozart on the stereo and a Renoir on the wall is as well off as Paul Getty in his private gallery with a chamber orchestra. The student's aesthetic appreciation is likely to be more genuine, since it is undiluted by the pleasures of possession.

Outside your family, states of personal affection are felt for friends and lovers. Universities are (universally!) renowned as places where lifelong friendships are born. But students' relations to their lovers are often less satisfactory. In part, this is because of a confusion about the relation between love and friendship. There is, in reality, no clear distinction between the two. This fact is obscured by gender differences, so let us consider a homosexual case. Were Virginia Woolf and Vita Sackville-West friends or lovers? There is no good answer to this question. You certainly don't settle it by finding out if they slept together. The moral we should draw is that going to bed affectionately is as good under the name of friendship as of love. (In fact better, since under the name of friendship we are less likely to deceive ourselves about it.)

Here are two further arguments for having sex with friends, rather than trying to work up a grand passion. First, trying to be passionate leads to deceit. We have a natural desire to have sex, and will have it whether or not we have met the perfect person (if there is such a thing). The most common and damnable crime that people commit against their sexual partners is to invest the sexual act with more significance than it actually has for them. Sometimes this is plain

deceit, sometimes there is a liberal admixture of self-deceit. Whatever the cause, people do have an absurd tendency to gasp out "I love you, I love you" at the vital moment, even though common sense could tell them that they neither do nor will. An excellent rule of thumb is the "transparency condition". This states that a relationship is usually morally wholesome if each partner is aware of what the other wants from the relationship, and each still enters into it freely.

The second argument is that love grows out of relationships, and not vice versa. I'd be prepared to argue that it takes time to fall genuinely in love. Here, however, I'll argue for something more obviously true. This is that it takes time to find out if you or your partner are genuinely in love. No amount of high-flown, late-night rhetoric can reveal it. The only test is a continuing intimate relationship. One might say "That's not an argument for sex, that's an argument for going to the movies together a lot." But that would just be unrealistic.

These observations have not had any clear connecting strands. If there is any common theme it is that happiness comes from concentrating on and making the best use of, the present moment. Conversely, unhappiness can be caused by overmuch anticipation, regret and theorising about our lives. The function of memory is to teach us. The function of anticipation is to goad us into preparing for the future. The only reason to theorise about life is to decide what to do next. All three have the present as their aim, for only in the present can we act and experience, and thus enter into states that are of value in and for themselves. The good life is that in which we enter into as many of these states as we can, and as we have seen, many of them are as available to the student as to the millionaire.

* Chaucer's 'Nicolas' in C14 Oxford spent his days studying the stars, playing the gitterne and making love to his 'Alison'.

P. Griffiths

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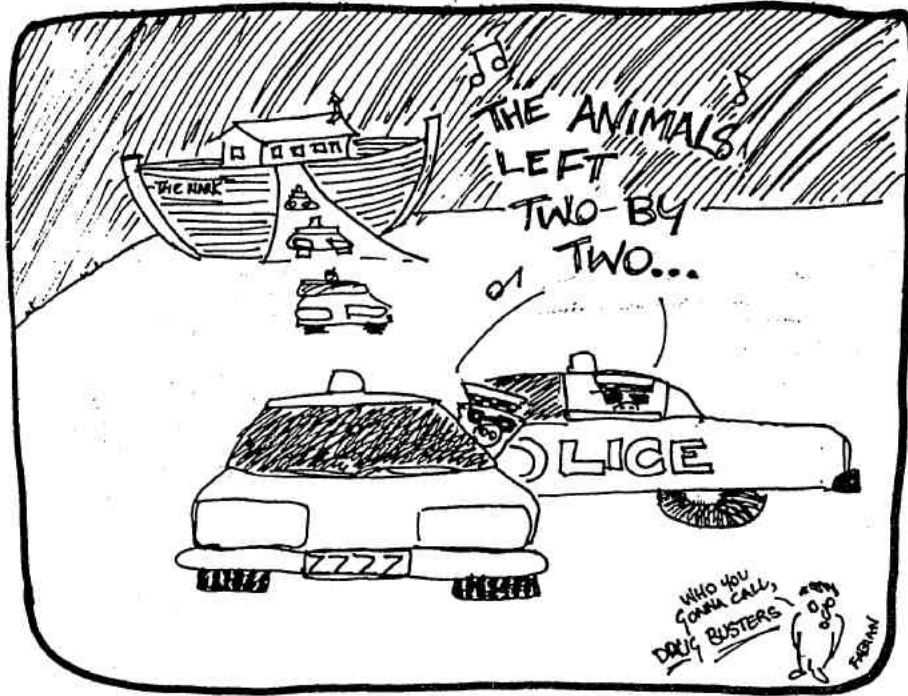
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FILM LABORATORY

DOCTOR FEELGOOD

Ripped Review



— Reel to Real, ABC, Late at night.

One of the few things that the A.B.C. has to its advantage is that it can afford to experiment, since if it loses a night with a tried-but-terrible, it won't mean a senior executive's head in a waste-basket. Its latest experiment is reel-to-reel, with the Dynamic Duo, Tim and Debbie. I fully expected this to just be T & D to be crapping on for 10 minutes, and then the A.B.C. playing a 1930's hyper-boring extravaganza.

Well, it did. BUT!

T & D crapped on all the way through. Fast forwarding though excessively

boring bits, playing the good bits over again, stopping the film here and there to crap on some more, they had a great time—So did I! All those nasty little comments that you might make to yourself at home were immortalized forever on the screen. Even if you don't find T

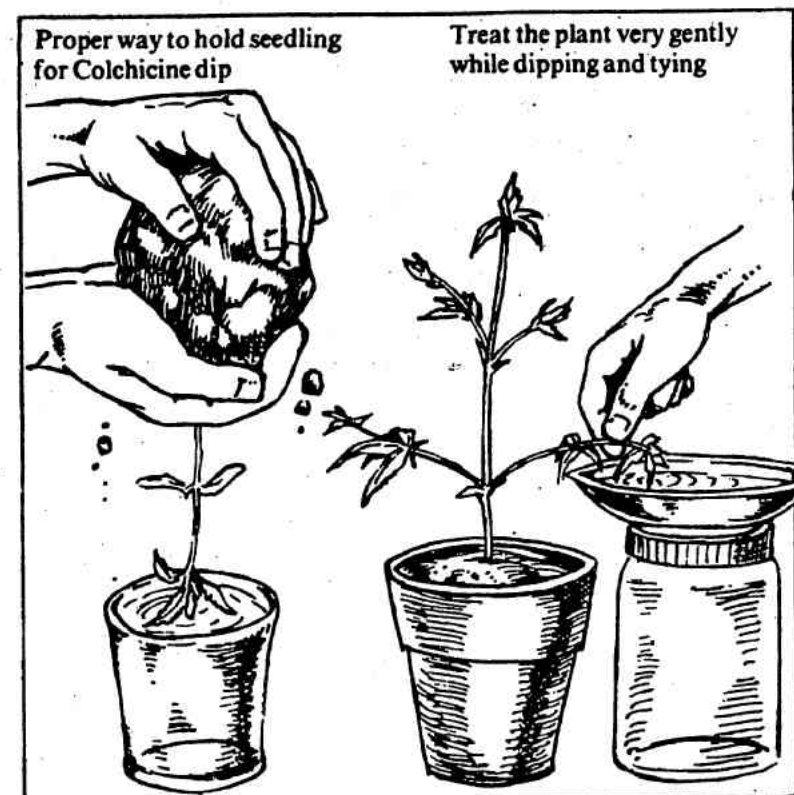
& D particularly funny, you have to admire the gall of the A.B.C. in playing something like that. This sort of behaviour will engender heaps of hate mail for the A.B.C. — Rhubarbhowdare-yourhubarbrhubardoutragedrhubarb, etc., but it's found at least one fully fledged supporter — WELL DONE!

GROWERS' CORNER

Hello again all you budding (sorry) horticulturalists. Well, by now your outdoor crops should have been harvested long ago and probably already smoked, and now you're beginning to worry about where your mid-winter highs will be coming from. If you'd started indoor growing way back in Term 1 when Dr Feelgood suggested, then these naughty little plants should be between 1 - 2½ feet high. At this stage, you are ready to induce them to head. Wow, won't that be fun! All you need do is reduce the light cycle to 12 hours a day and the plants will go straight into the heading phase (the plant's only concern at this stage is to produce enough flowers to ensure reproduction before the onset of winter and the death of the plant). It is also best to ease up on the fertilizer, as too much of it near harvest time will give the smoke a funny chemical taste.



ADVANCED BIT OR SUPERGRASS FOR THE MAD KEEN



Those of you that want to experiment with making supergrass can do so with a little help from Colchicine. Colchicine will induce the cells in the plant that are dividing (those in the germinating seed and the small seedling especially) to have a double-set of chromosomes. This effectively means that there are more instructions to the plant to get down and do what plants get down and do. This leads to increased luxuriousness and vitality for the plants that survive the treatment (a lot won't) which means more resin. BUT!

Colchicine is a highly poisonous substance. It can kill you. No research is available on the effects of smoking or ingesting first generation Cannabis which has become polyploid through Colchicine treatment. It is not known whether colchicine is metabolized or not. So only successive generations of Cannabis — generations number two on out — should be considered safe.

In addition, great care should be exercised in handling Colchicine. It should not come in contact with the skin, the eyes, or anything else!

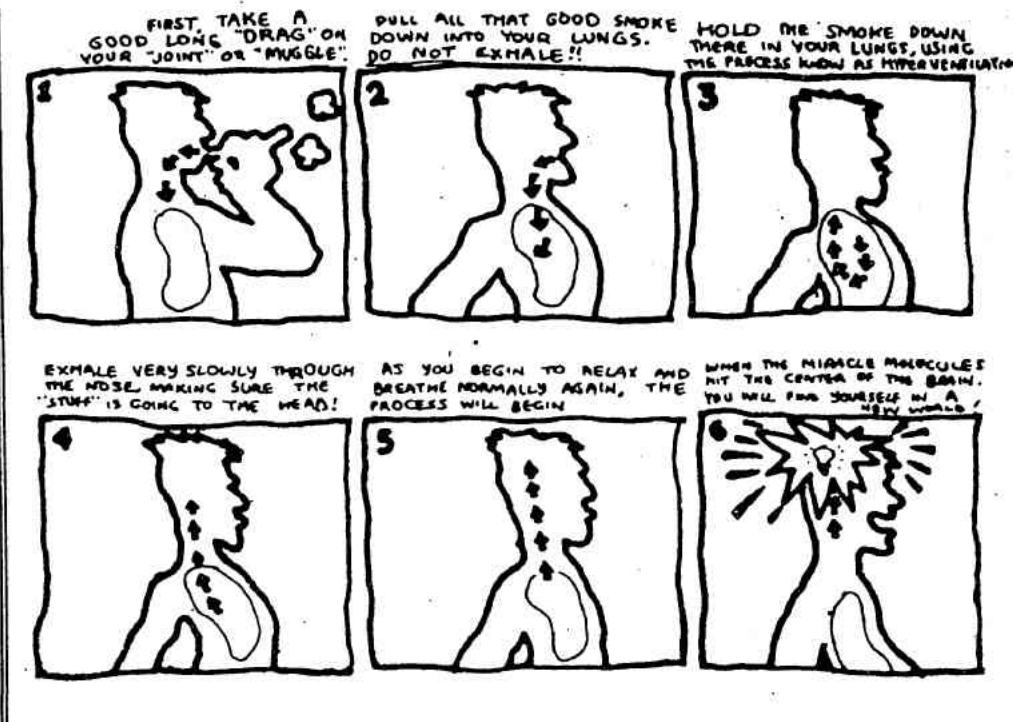
One way of treating Cannabis with Colchicine is to add Colchicine to the starting solution in which you soak your seeds before putting them in the germination beds. Use a strength between 0.05 and 0.15% Colchicine in distilled water. Many of the plants will fail to germinate. This is the effect of Colchicine. Those plants which do germinate and survive will be polyploid Cannabis.

The problem with using Colchicine at this period of the plant's life is that the embryo is going to have a very tenuous grasp on life anyway, and the jolt from the poison will finish off an inordinate number of them.

The other, more complicated method of treatment involves plants which are two to three weeks old. Plants chosen for the treatment should be very healthy. If you plan to give the treatment at this stage, it will be best if you combine the treatment with transplantation. This means that the plants will have to stay in their germinating beds longer than usual, and so the beds should be large enough to handle the root systems which will be developing.

Proceed with transplantation in the normal manner; but, because the transplant won't be finished as quickly as usual, the roots and ball of soil should be protected from light, heat and drying out. Holding the ball of soil gently, invert the plant and immerse the growing tips and topmost sets of leaves in a solution of .05 — .15% Colchicine. Hold the plant in the solution for a minute or less, and then proceed with the transplant. Make sure that none of the solution dribbles down to get onto the roots. This will kill the plant for sure. Many of the seedlings will die anyway, but those which survive will be polyploid. So will their offspring.

The big drawback is, of course, that there is a whole crop that you can't smoke. In the long run, however, you won't regret it.



.....whatever happened to

DEMOCRACY IN QUEENSLAND ?

The great liberal democratic theorists of the nineteenth century must turn in their graves at the absurd workings of the Government of Queensland.

Life and politics in the "Banana Republic" are a fairly good example of their greatest fear. Here, a politically disinterested public seem completely unconcerned when the Queensland Government continues to bulldoze through accepted principles of civil rights and parliamentary practice.

Who cares? The sun is out shining, the beaches are too tempting, and politics is boring.

A number of Bills presented to State Parliament in the last few weeks vividly demonstrate the sweeping powers the Queensland people have vested in their Government.

The first controversial series of legislation were the power industry Bills. The Bills abolished the right to strike in the power industry, and burdened the trade union movement with various other restrictions.

The Bills were rushed through the legislature with unprecedented haste. Three times the National Party, with Liberal support, used its numbers to gag debate on the Bills. The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act Amendment Bill was passed after only three hours debate.

The Opposition spokesperson for Mines and Energy, Mr Vaughan, was unimpressed when he was called on to deliver a speech regarding one of the Bills. He was not given enough time to read it.

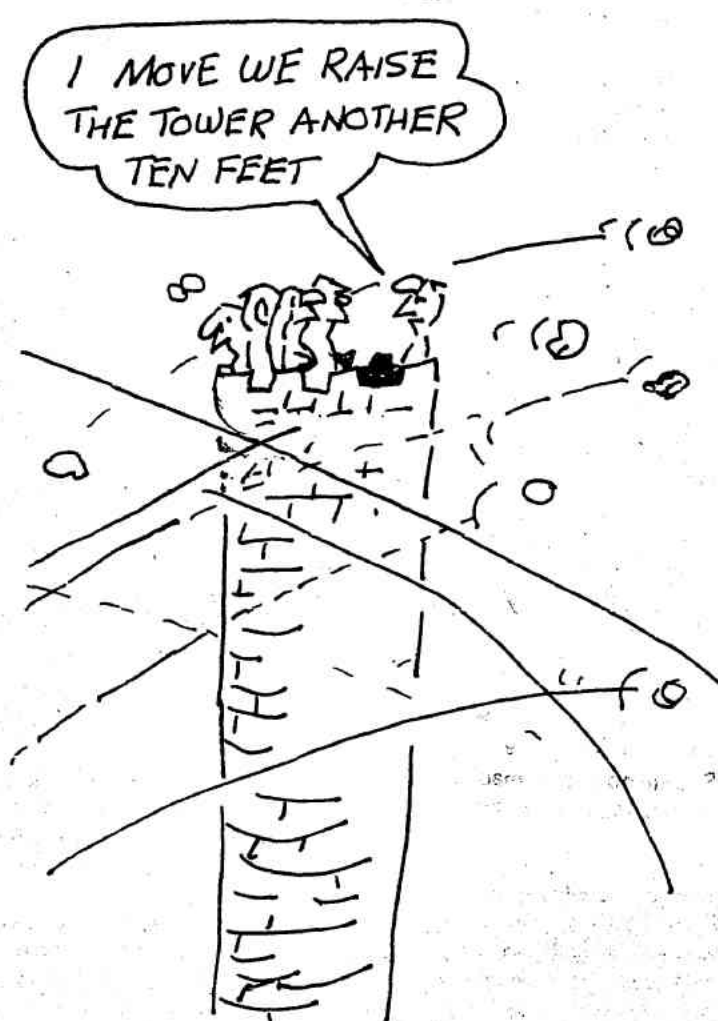
Because of this the opposition were uncertain of the contents of the Bill, before they were called on to vote.

The captains of industry may applaud the government's strong anti-union stand. They suffered millions of dollars in lost productivity during the strikes.

But the various clauses in the Bills are highly controversial, and warranted much more debate and review than was allowed.

State Opposition Leader, Mr Nev Warburton, summed up the ALP's feelings before they stormed out of Parliament.

"In view of the fact that Mr Gunn has refused to allow further debate on these very important clauses, I would like to say that as much as the Labor Party respects the principles of this Parliament, we are not about to participate in this charade any longer," he said.



Experience shows that a confrontationalist approach with regard to industrial relations does not always lead to long term solutions.

The Industrial Conciliation Arbitration Act Amendment Bill makes it an offence to incite a worker to strike. This legislation is related to all industry, not just the power workers. It is controversial because the meaning of "incite" is uncertain.

The same legislation seeks to abolish compulsory unionism by prohibiting discrimination against non-union labour.

The Electrical Authorities Industrial Causes Bill, takes away the jurisdiction of the State Industrial Commission with regard to the power industry. Authority is vested in a new body, the Electrical Authorities Industrial Causes Tribunal.

The legislation makes strikes in the power industry illegal. It provides the defiance of a Tribunal directive is punishable by instant dismissal.

There is no appeal to the Industrial Court, but individual cases may be reviewed by the Minister.

The jurisdiction of the Tribunal extends to all State Electricity Commission employees. This means that people who were not involved in the strikes, such as SEC office staff, are also subject to the strict rules of the Tribunal.

The new law that most concerns defenders of civil liberties is found in the Electricity (Continuation of Supply) Act. The Act allows the Electricity Commissioner to order any citizen to carry out work that is necessary for the maintenance of power supplies.

The President of the Queensland Council for Civil Liberties, Mr Mathew Foley, said the Electricity Commissioner can order any member of the public to chop away trees interfering with power lines, or help lay cables.

Mr Foley said this was a direct contravention of the internal conventions on human rights.

Industrial Relations is not the only field of Government that has attracted the attention of Civil Liberties Council.

The Council's Vice-President, Mr Terry O'Gorman, has expressed concern over the recently tabled Regulatory Offences Bill.

The Bill provides that people convicted of certain minor dishonesty offences will

have to pay court costs, as well as the cost of the police inquiries.

"This novel cost penalty is a none too subtle way of leaning on a defendant to plead guilty, where he or she may have a defence," he said.

A further serious breach of democratic principles is threatened by the Electoral Districts Bill. The Bill provides an electoral redistribution that will create eight new seats in traditional National Party areas.

The Premier has claimed that an electoral redistribution is necessary because of a 700,000 population increase since the last electoral redistribution.

He said that a distribution where all electorates had an equal number of people would be unfair.

The Electoral Districts Bill provides that the Electoral Commissioner must take into account the need to keep an equitable balance between country and city seats.

The number of people in different electorates can vary by as much as plus or minus 20 per cent. The Bill will allow even greater population differences in certain circumstances.

Dr Ken Wiltshire is an Associate Professor in Government at Queensland University. He claimed that the proposed redistribution would amount to the worst zonal gerrymander in the history of the world.

"Forget the Electricity Bill and whatever else Sir Joh has done, this is the most serious action he's ever done in the whole of his political career.

"Federal Members sometimes service electorates ten times the size of Queensland electorates. It's crazy to say we need more politicians," he said.

The leader of the Opposition, Mr Warburton, said that the Premier was acting completely out of self-interest.

"The National Party has absolutely no commitment to electoral justice. The whole purpose of the redistribution is an attempt to entrench the party in Government through an undemocratic, gerrymandered system," he said.

So while the people of Queensland work on their sun tans, and the forefathers of our political system rumble objections from ten feet under, the National Party Government blazes on, and sets up machinery to ensure that it stays in power for a long while to come.

Angela Ward

Reprinted from Sempur

DEATH AND PREJUDICE

Brian Martin*

The majority of victims of AIDS so far have been gay men. A usual response to those suffering from a disease — whether measles or polio — is to offer sympathy and support. But the response to AIDS has been different.

The only public sympathy for AIDS victims has been for those who are clearly not gay, such as babies. Rather than inducing sympathy, AIDS has been used by certain groups as the pretext for vicious attacks on gays. It is a classic case of blaming the victim.

AIDS stands for acquired immune deficiency syndrome. It is a disease in which the human body's immune system becomes weakened. When this happens, a person becomes susceptible to a variety of other diseases, and the risk of death is very high.

AIDS can be spread through sexual contact. The main known avenues of transmission are blood and semen. In Western societies a primary avenue apparently has been male homosexual intercourse. In anal intercourse there are often very tiny cuts and abrasions through which semen-to-blood contact can be made, thus increasing the risk of exposure to the disease. Males can pass the disease to women through heterosexual intercourse, and transmission in the opposite direction also seems possible.

Since blood is a primary carrier, AIDS also can be acquired by recipients of blood transfusions and by intravenous drug takers who use dirty needles. But so far in Western countries, the majority of victims have been men who have sex with other men.

Researchers in France and the United States have discovered a virus which most scientists now accept is the sole agent for the spread of AIDS.

One point about AIDS is quite clear: it is not very infectious. Of the many people who have had intercourse with men who have contracted AIDS only a tiny minority have themselves overtly developed the disease. It would seem that many people who are exposed to the virus do not develop the full syndrome. No doctors, nurses, dentists or other health workers are known to have contracted AIDS through their thousands of routine contacts with AIDS patients. In addition, quite a large number of health workers have accidentally pricked themselves with needles used to inject patients; only one such worker has been reported to have caught AIDS this way.

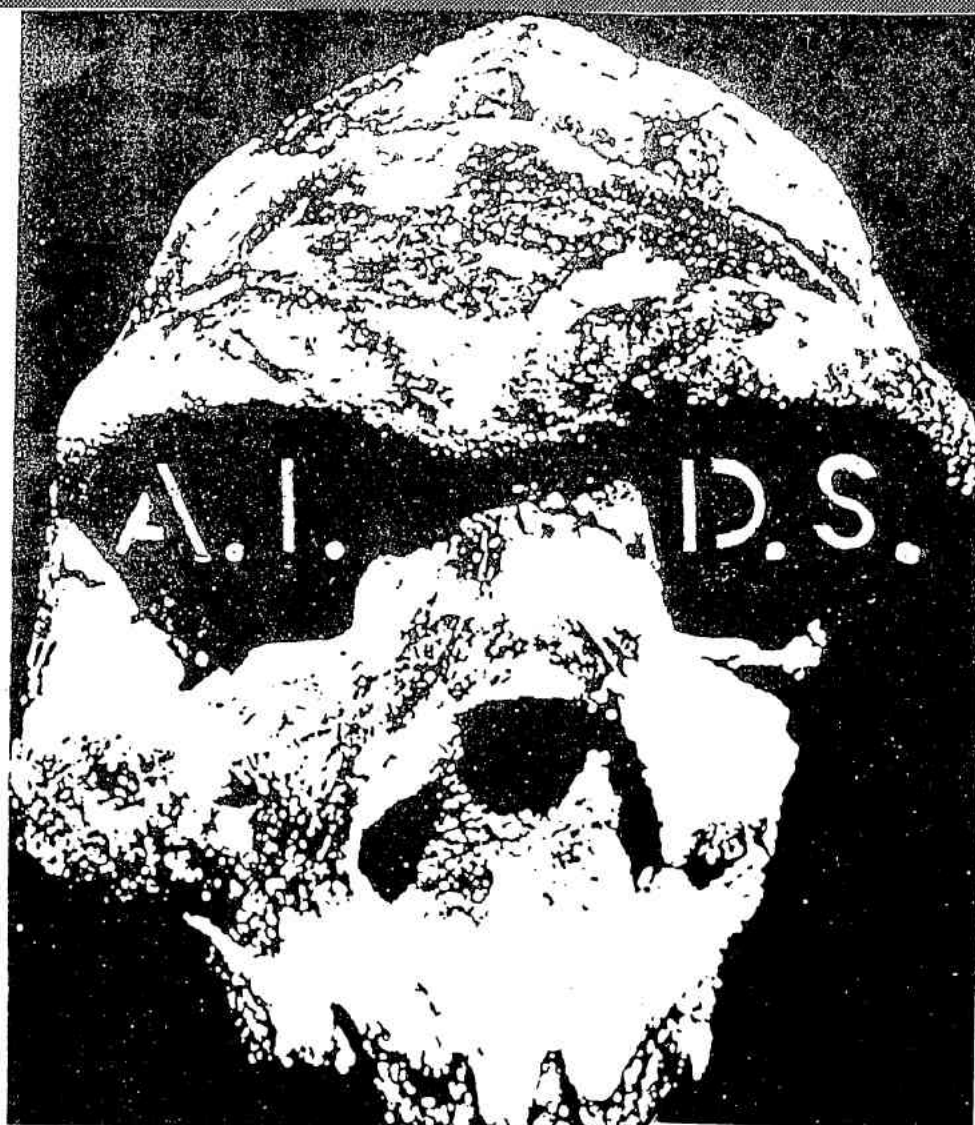
PREJUDICE

The sensible response to AIDS is simply to treat it as another disease. But what has happened is that AIDS has been used to launch a social and political attack on gays.

The most blatant part of this attack comes from those who see homosexuality as a perversion which should be condemned and refused any public acceptability. This attack is usually associated with support for the 'traditional' male-dominated nuclear family and opposition to abortion, to the equality of women and even to any open expression of sexuality. This is because gays, through their non-standard sexuality, seem to pose a threat to the dominant social institutions of the family and male domination over women.

AIDS also has made many people, who have exaggerated ideas about how easily AIDS is spread, more afraid of gays. Gays are an especially frightening minority group because, unlike women or Aborigines, they cannot be recognised instantly.

The self-styled guardians of public morality claim that AIDS is God's punishment for being gay. Civil rights for gays — such as ending of job discrimination — are opposed. AIDS is evoked to justify anti-gay prejudice.



Certainly this is the way AIDS has been used politically. Gays have been dismissed from jobs, and physical bashing of gays is once again becoming more common. AIDS somehow has made it more acceptable to be openly contemptuous of gays.

A pervasive anti-gay prejudice is apparent in the way many people respond to deaths from AIDS. When gay men die, this is somehow seen as justified, as if somehow they brought it upon themselves. This lack of concern is suddenly transformed into outrage when a blood recipient contracts AIDS. Many people seem to feel that it doesn't matter if a gay person dies.

Even those who take a more reasoned view may reveal such attitudes. Alister Brass and Julian Gold in their otherwise informative and balanced book *AIDS and Australia* refer to recipients of AIDS-contaminated blood who contract the disease as "perhaps the most unfortunate of all AIDS victims". Yet there is no logic in the view that a gay man who unknowingly is exposed to AIDS is more responsible for his suffering than is a blood recipient.

Anti-gay prejudice is manifested in the political sphere in legislation, such as that passed by the Queensland government, imposing heavy fines and even imprisonment for those who give blood and who know they have AIDS. Criminal sanctions are not used for many other diseases which pose an equal or greater threat to public health. The usual procedure is to rely on information and individual responsibility to prevent diseases from spreading. The orientation to punishment reflects attitudes to gays, not a realistic attitude to a particular disease.

DEATH AND BLAME

The incredible scaremongering about AIDS clearly owes a lot to its association with homosexuality. The existence of a disease — namely, what is claimed to be a fact of nature — is used to blame the people who get the disease. This distorted argument escapes scrutiny precisely because it is gays who are most at risk from AIDS in our society. The same sort of scapegoating is not used against many others who suffer and cause death.

Smoking. Medical evidence shows that non-smokers who live with smokers suffer an increased risk of death due to cancers and heart disease. Yet no one claims that deaths from smoking are due to the wrath of god. Governments have not imposed massive fines on those who smoke in households with non-smokers.

An even more clearcut case is smoking during pregnancy. This results in an increased risk of stillbirth and congenital defects. Yet there has been no public outcry greeting deaths and diseases resulting from women smoking during pregnancy such as the outcry which followed the deaths of babies from AIDS after blood transfusions. The double standard is quite overt considering that blood transfusions at least are providing some potential benefit, while parental smoking provides no benefit at all to babies.

* Common colds, measles, etc. These diseases are spread by germs and viruses. A certain percentage of people who contract these diseases die. Those most vulnerable are children. Yet governments have not passed legislation which provides extreme penalties for people who knowingly make contact with others while suffering from the illnesses. Nor are punishments prescribed for parents who neglect or refuse to have their children vaccinated. Rather, the approach is the sensible one of warning people of the risks and relying on them to use their own judgement in reducing personal contact.

* Genetic diseases. Certain diseases and disabilities are passed from parents to children genetically. Even when death of children occurs, this is seldom used as a reason to stigmatise the adults who know they have genetic defects. The usual approach is to seek a balance between the risks to children and the social benefit of allowing people to make their own choices concerning parenthood.

* Lesbianism. The double standard of using AIDS as an excuse for attacking gays is most apparent in the silence about female homosexuality. AIDS is a significant risk to gay men and lesser risk to heterosexuals. Lesbians have almost no chance of contracting it.

WORONI 17

Indeed, lesbian lifestyle provides lower risks for almost all sexually transmitted diseases than any other form of sexual interaction. Those who use the existence of AIDS to criticise male homosexuality must, to be logical, also extol the virtues of lesbianism.

A SENSIBLE RESPONSE

AIDS is simply a disease, not that different from many other diseases. The sensible thing to do about it is to look for measures to prevent its spread and to cure it or limit its impact.

The most immediate step which can be taken by individuals likely to be exposed is to adopt 'safe sex'. For gay men, this includes massage and mutual masturbation. For anal intercourse, condoms are claimed to provide reasonable protection. It is not yet clear how easily AIDS can be transmitted through oral intercourse.

The priority then should be to inform gay men and others at risk (such as female partners of bisexual men) of the possible risks involved in sexual contact and the measures which can reduce it. People can then make their decisions.

Another prime avenue for transmission is via blood banks. There is a blood test which shows whether a person has antibodies to the AIDS virus. A positive result on the test presumably means exposure to AIDS in the past. But the test is not foolproof: some people carrying the virus can pass the test and be cleared for giving blood, while others who fail the test may not have the virus or the antibodies at all. Both blood donors and blood recipients need to know the uncertainties involved.

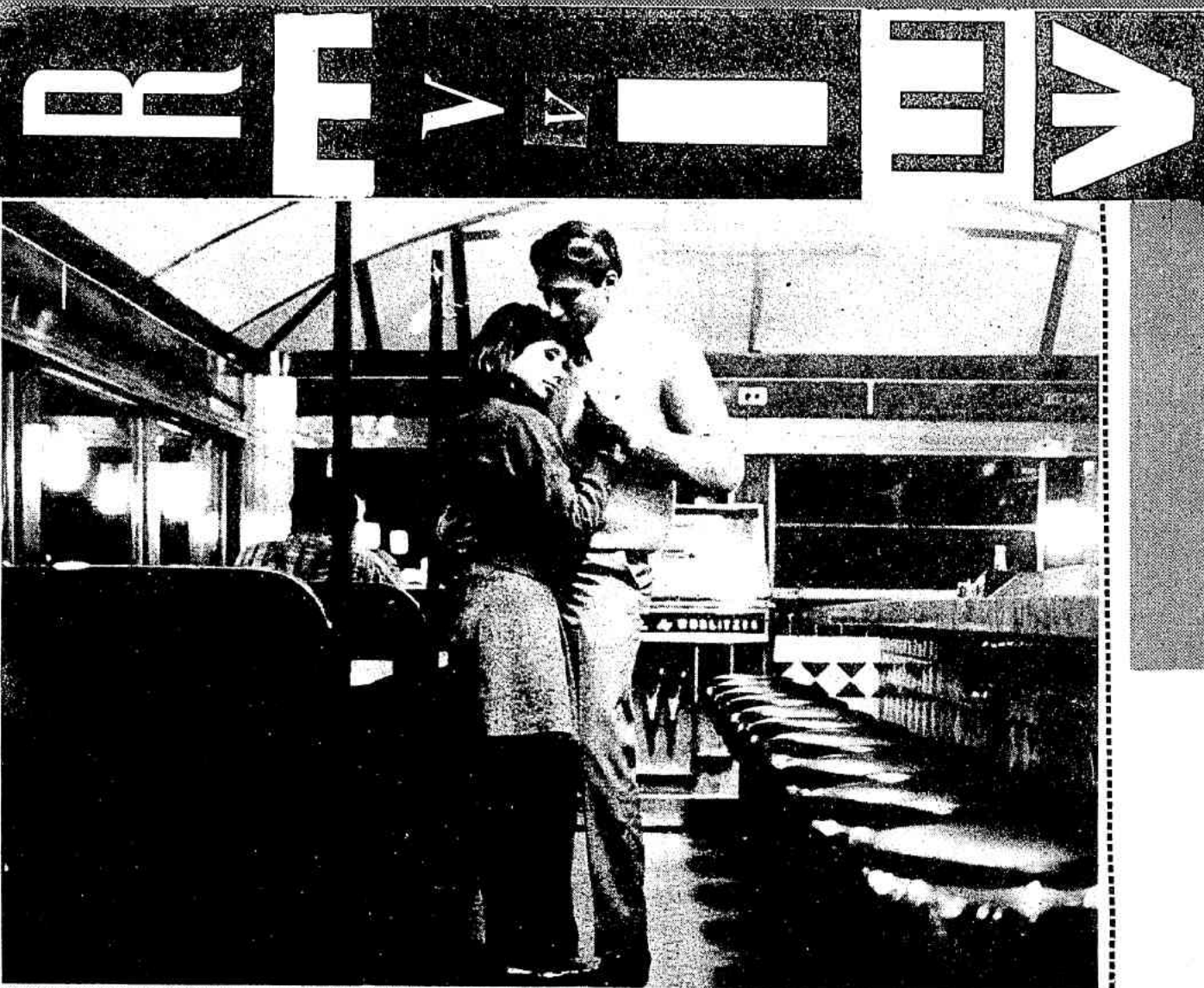
The medical system's response to AIDS has shown a number of biases. The vast majority of funds have gone into research into the causes of AIDS. But it can be argued that preventive measures should have a higher priority, especially since no effective cure may be found. Certainly in the cases of diseases such as German measles or lung cancer, much more can be done in terms of prevention than of cure.

In the United States, only about two percent of AIDS victims contract the disease through blood transfusions. Yet in Australia, much more money has been allocated towards screening of blood than towards promoting preventive measures in the two main groups at risk: men who have sex with other men and intravenous drug users. Gay groups have been crying out for support to distribute information about AIDS, but have received only derisory funds compared to the medical establishment and compared to mass advertising aimed at the general public.

AIDS, like any disease, is tragic for the victims and as well for their lovers and friends. But the problem for gays goes much deeper, because AIDS has become a lever for anti-gay prejudice. As the examples presented here illustrate, the existence of a disease cannot legitimately be used to condemn those who get it.

As well as encouraging efforts towards controlling or curing AIDS, there is a need to provide information about dangers and prevention to all at risk and to provide information to the community to dispel both complacency and exaggerated fears. It would be nice if this were all that were required. But the task for gays and for those who oppose social prejudice is the much wider one of countering a concerted attack on gays which uses the pretext of concern over AIDS. As is so common in history, it is difficult to separate death and prejudice.

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■ Hepcats Move: Jill (Rosanna Arquette) and the Sheik (Vincent Spano)

BABY IT'S YOU (Paramount Pictures)
Director: John Sayles
Starring: Rosanna Arquette, Vincent Spano

John Sayles' latest film to hit Canberra, "Baby It's You", screened last week at the Electric Shadows, some months after the February debut in Sydney and Melbourne. The author-director with the low-budget reputation, was a guest at the National Screenwriters Conference during the premiere of this film; perhaps he passed on some ideas on how he got about producing gems like this recent offering.

"Baby It's You" returns another Sixties perspective that has been chronicled by many American films of late including "The Big Chill" (a blatant recycle of Sayles' earlier "Return Of the Secaucus Seven") and "Terms of Endearment", to name but two. On the surface, this latest addition may just slip by as another star-crossed, Class-conscious love cliché but of course, it is more than that.

It starts in Trenton, New Jersey 1966; she is steeped in the class-conscious traditions of middling suburbia and en route for the prestigious Sarah Lawrence College, he revelling in the (under)world of a working-class Italian entity - Grease(d) cars of High School and dudes with Girls. "Trenton Makes, The World Takes" reveals a bridge banner as they characteristically Drive past; they both want to do the taking. "The Sheik", as he's known, soon escapes to Miami Beach for some dishwashing while taking his nascent steps to Sinatra-Way (he idolises the Star of Frank, that other Italian immigrant's son made good) by miming to a Frank-laden jukebox and thrilling the restaur-ant's patrons who don't know/pay any better; Jill matures her WASP-ish herit-age, though soon supplanting it with bouts of avant-garde chic (her drama classes, courtesy of Brecht and Artaud) and the advancing hippie culture/vult-ures of the Sixties and male Ivy League colleges.

Like Sayles' earlier "Lianna", this film subtly traces a bitter-sweet romance with the penetrating insight and sensitivity that typifies his style; there is no sensationalism here, no tacky clichéd fumb-ling in the Teenage Rituals, no easy moralising. He draws from the personal-ity of the Girl/Boy, he highlights their interactions and reactions without the didacticism with the potency of the (under)-stated not unlike Wenders; the two mature women of "Lianna" having their first love affair shares with this latest effort, the simple but compelling treatment. Sayles frames the Rules (and ruled) of society and films what cynical vignettes of humour that seep out; the couple's encounters of brief solace and hopeless unions are conveyed faultlessly by the principles Rosanna Arquette and Vincent Spano. The superb match of a vintage soundtrack is good reason alone to see it, featuring the Shirelles, the Miracles, Ben E. King, The Supremes, the Velvet Underground, Sinatra and Springsteen, among others.

A cherishable slice of American graffiti. Of the Sixties. For teenAGers.

■ KeanW

(Electric Shadows will be rescreening "Baby It's You" along with some other John Sayles films later this year.)

ALSINO AND THE CONDOR (Alsino y el Condor)
Director: Miquel Littin
Starring: Alan Esquivel, Dean Stockwell, Carmen Bunster, Alejandro Parodi

This contemporary Nicaraguan-based film projects a passionate lyricism, exploring in its wake the human victims of war and oppression, of Somoza and US-backed brutality, as seen through the eyes of a 12 year old Nicaraguan boy whose great-est desire is to fly like a bird.

His war-torn world of no escape is shown simply; he observes and is initiated by his reality of the plague of in-justice and cruelty that pervades his beautiful country. Alsino and his friend Lucia journey through the reality of massacres of their fellow peasants and the burning of their land by Somoza's sol-diers. Yet this Latin American fable takes on a surprisingly gentle and poetic tone. Alsino lives with his grandmother in a mountain village and from here, we grow with him and his unshakeable expectancy and hope of better things to come, even during the chaos and upheaval that surrounds them.

"Alsino and the Condor" is strangely ethereal, yet raw and forceful; it is a fer-vent testimony of freedom over oppres-sion.

■ KeanW

Showing at the Electric Shadows, with "Nicaragua: No Pasaran", on Sunday the 26th.

NEXT: The new film noir thriller "Blood Simple" is previewed by Penelope Hanley, and REVIEW also has a look at "Country" with Jessica Lange and Sam "Right Stuff" Shepard, Werner Herzog's "Where the Green Ants Dream", "The Bostonians", a film by James Ivory based on Henry James' epic of historical Americana, and "A Soldier's Story", Norman Jewison's latest.

FILM & THEATRE

"A FACE FROM THE STREET"

by Clem Gorman
 Directed by Peter Wilkins. Designed by Judith Hoddinott.

After eavesdropping on the pre-show chatter before "A Face from the Street" began, it became apparent that the general WORD on it was "excellence". And in this I was not disappointed.

"A Face from the Street" deals with a subject that is often conveniently swept under the rug. The stereo-typical situation of lower-class family violence is cast aside. And perhaps more realistically, violence within the middle-class family is portrayed in its place. A very disturbing and honest picture is presented to the audience. An adolescent boy is distraught by his "normal" family situation - the constant bickering of/with his parents, and the lack of attention he receives from them, leads him to commit a crime for reasons that initially are not aparent. The play follows the adolescent boy's psycho-drama therapy through a number of flash-backs, and slowly the picture falls into place for both Chris (the boy) and the audience.

Captivating performances are given by all those in the play. But in particular, (a new face for regulars of Jigsaw) James Wheeler, who plays Chris Howell. The part requires not only immense concen-tration, but also a solid understanding of such a situation. James Wheeler gave a very convincing and moving perform-ance in this difficult role. His mother, played by Leonie Fletcher, and his psychodramatist, played by Michelle Marzo also were incredibly demanding roles which were dealt with and perform-ed admirably. The cast of five, Andrew Dungan (father), Leonie Fletcher, Mich-elle Marzo, David Robbins (solicitor) and James Wheeler perform with great insight and compassion a very topical, entertaining play.

It is interesting to note that the orig-inal script of "A Face from the Street" had to be discarded only weeks before it was due for commencement, because it uncannily resembled a factual case and could have therefore been libellous. The final script was in fact a group de-vised product, eventually written up by Clem Gorman.

The play, "A Face from the Street" is aimed at audiences over the age of fifteen. I think the play is a very worth-while piece, however the one problem that may eventuate in its performance at high schools is that it *may* be misunderstood. There is the chance that without structured discussion about the play, murder (or something lesser) may be seen as a viable answer to stress with-in the family. However, this is not terrib-ly likely and I believe that the play's many merits overrule this aspect.

As a piece of relevant theatre, concern-ing human rights and relationships, "A Face in the Street" stands up very well. As it is International Youth Year, this is a very apt subject for a play that I think will entertain and benefit all those who see it.

(Watch for the dates)

Judith Ion

ANU FILM GROUP

is filming all of the following films over the coming fortnight

Tuesday 21 May
7.30 WHOSE LIFE IS IT ANYWAY? (1981), USA, 118 mins, M, Dir: John Badham, With: Richard Dreyfus, John Cassavetes, Christine Lahti.

A story about euthanasia sprinkled with dry wit and some more serious moments. Dreyfus is a sculptor who is left totally paralysed after a car crash. He wants to die, his doctors and friends want him to live. Dreyfus plays the part with a dry laconic wit. ("Hear about the one about the plastic surgeon? He melted in front of the fire.") There is, regrettably, no serious comment about euthanasia in this film, the whole subject is blithely glossed over in a parade of witty remarks and soapbox orations.

9.35 TRADING PLACES (1983), USA, 116 mins, M, Dir: John Landis, With: D. Aykroyd, Eddie Murphy, Ralph Bellamy. Aykroyd and Murphy live on different sides of the street. One is a down and out man the other a successful commodities broker. The whims of two rich and bored old men mean that Aykroyd and Murphy are forced to swap places to test a theory about "the effects of heredity over environment". The result is a hilarious romp as both Aykroyd and Murphy find things difficult on the "other side of the street". Director Landis makes sure that the setting is real enough to be believed. You can be assured that you will come out of the film knowing what commodities brokers do and how to speculate on "pork belly futures".

Thursday 23 May
7.30 TENDER MERCIES (1982), USA, 92 mins, NRC, Dir: Bruce Beresford, With: Robert Duvall, Tess Harper, Betty Buckley.

Duvall plays an ex-country and western singer turned to booze. He meets a war widow and her ten year-old son and they attempt to put him back on his feet. This film won two academy awards, Best Actor (Duvall) and Best Screenplay (by Horton Foote). Duvall puts in the performance of a lifetime. To their credit all the cast perform their own songs (and it doesn't make you wince!).

9.10 TRUE CONFESSIONS (1981), USA, 108 mins, M, Dir: Ulu Grosbard, With: Robert De Niro, Robert Duvall, Charles Durning.

Two brothers, one a cop, the other an up-and-coming priest in the Catholic hierarchy, are involved in a series of murders. The murders are thought to have been committed by a crime boss now a building contractor for the Catholic church. The cop's persistence threatens his brother's position within the church. From the novel True Confessions by John Gregory Dunne.

Sunday 26 May

1.30 BALLOONATIC, 22 mins, With: Bustle Keaton.

1.55 SPLASH (1984), USA, 110 mins, m, Dir: Ron Howard, With Tom Hanks, Daryl Hannah, Eugene Levy.

Cape Cod, twenty years ago: Eight-year-old Allen Bauer, on vacation with his family falls overboard from a ferry-boat. Before being rescued, he briefly encounters a young mermaid, and discovers a miraculous ability to breathe underwater in her presence. Present day New York: Allen, who now runs a wholesale vegetable business with his incompetent brother, Freddie, feels he can never fall in love. Fleeing from an unhappy love affair, he returns to Cape Cod and is again rescued from drowning by the mermaid who, out of the water, finds that her dry tail metamorphoses into a pair of human legs. She follows Allen to the city and there begins a series of comical situations. Ron Howard (director of Nightshift) has continued the style of odd-ball characters, snappy dialogue and physical comedy to produce another piece of quality entertainment.

3.50 LAST HOLIDAY (1950), GB, 89 mins, NRC, Dir: Henry Cass, With: Alec Guinness, Beatrice Campbell, Kay Walsh. A comedy-drama from the pen of J.B. Priestley. A man is told he has only a short time to live, he decides to make the most of it. As usual Guinness is in fine form.

Tuesday 28 May

7.30 THE LOST WEEKEND (1945), USA, 101 mins, M, Dir: Billy Wilder, With: Ray Milland, Jane Wyman.

This film swept the awards' pools when it was first released in 1945, winning Best Picture, Best Director, Best Actor, and Best Screenplay Academy Awards and (to counter-balance that) Best Director and Best Actor at Cannes in 1946. The film spans three days in the life of Ray Milland who struggles to overcome the effects of his alcoholism. Considered by many to be Milland's best performance by far. A film that proves that Hollywood did have something worthwhile to say in the 40's.

9.20 DOUBLE INDEMNITY (1944), USA, 107 mins, NRC, Dir: Billy Wilder, With: Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck, Edward G. Robinson.

From a James Cain novel with script help from Wilder and Raymond Chandler, so it should come as no surprise to learn that the plot concerns a man's attempt to murder his mistress's husband for the insurance money. Try to forget MacMurray's work for Walt Disney in the sixties as he is in quite good form here: as is Robinson. Stanwyck's femme fatale wears a little less well over time though this may have to do with the unconvincing part she has to contend with.

Thursday 30 May

7.30 SILKWOOD (1983), USA, 131 mins, M, Dir: Mike Nichols, With: Meryl Streep, Kurt Russell, Cher.

Karen Silkwood was a worker in a plutonium processing plant who was killed, in what was officially called a "one-car accident", when she was on her way to talk to a reporter about alleged irregularities at the plant. Her death became a focus for the burgeoning anti-nuclear movement in the US and around the world. This film is a dramatisation of the events that led up to her death.

9.40 MELVIN AND HOWARD (1980), 95 mins, M, Dir: Jonathon Demme, With Paul Le Mat, Jason Robards, Mary Steenbergen.

This film is based on the crazy premise that Howard Hughes might have met up with some truck driver in the middle of the Nevada desert who gives him a ride. Hughes several years later leaves all his money to this guy he only knew for a couple of hours. It could never happen, right? This is the story of Melvin from the time he met Howard (Hughes) up to and just after being informed of inheriting all Hughes' money. Melvin is a guy with problems (so is Howard for that matter, but Melvin's problems are not as well known as Howard's). His wife keeps leaving him and he can't seem to hold a steady job. This is not the REAL story of the guy Howard left all his money to, but it could be!

Sunday 2 June

1.30 THE BOND, 6 mins

WINCHESTER 73 (1950), USA, 92 mins, b&w, NRC, Dir: Anthony Mann, With: James Stewart, Shelley Winters, Dan Duryea, Stephen McNally.

Stewart wins one of the legendary rifles in a shooting contest and then uses it to track down the man who killed his father. Conflict is externalised into the physical form of a rifle passed from hand to hand producing a highly compressed narrative of basic situations and characters. The unifying factor is the barely suppressed intensity of Stewart's drive for revenge. Nothing much terribly outstanding here but you can't expect all that much from a western can you?

3.20 IRON HORSE (1924), USA, 119 mins, NRC, Silent, Tinted, Dir: John Ford, With George O'Brien, Madge Bellamy.

The classic Western epic of the silent period celebrating the building of the transcontinental railway. A fictitious story of vengeance and romance provides a central dramatic focus but it is the railroad which provides elements such as the use of knockabout humour also in evidence.

And did you know that entry to every single film is free to you when you become a member of the film group?

And it costs only \$22 to join for the year if you are a full-time student, a person trying to survive on the dole, or a pensioner. And only \$34 if you are employed.

Now that's definitely the best entertainment value for money in Australia.

And if you decide to wait until second semester to join then the cost is \$16 or \$22 for a semester membership.

But some people don't think so and they sneak into films using their friends' tickets. For the past two years the Film Group has made a several thousand dollar loss and has only been able to keep going because of an accumulated profit from happier days. It needs membership payments to keep going.

You can join the film group by paying your fees at the door before any film screening. See you there.



COOMBE LECTURE THEATRE (NEAR THE LAW SCHOOL)

POETRY OF FOOTBALL

THE TEAM IS PLAYING LIKE A DOG.

It's three quarter time and we're ten goals down. The coach is having a rave time telling us what a bunch of miserable bastards he's got for a team. Nobody gives a stuff. We feel beat, we look beat and we are beat. Everybody kinda looking down at their bootlaces thinking the coach is a mug for carrying on like a ratbag instead of telling us straight - YOU'RE BEAT.

Suddenly Quirky the little rover who enjoys getting concussed every week starts having a fit and yelling out that we're going to win - and he sounds like he actually believes it. Then Mick the skinny winger begins saying rubbish like we're going to kick fifteen goals in the last and flog the opposition. Then it's like a disease which everyone is catching, we all start spluttering like frenzied idiots, telling each other we're going to play as champions and romp the game in.

When the final siren goes, we got done by five goals, we did okay in the last quarter halving the margin. But you know we all feel disappointed because for a while we "knew" we were going to win.



TO PLAY A BLINDER There is no feeling on this earth as the invincibility that a footballer may experience for a few minutes of a game. To actually know that whatever the odds, that the mark will be taken to push aside tackles and dodge opponents at will. The body becomes an instrument of ferocious desire, no pain is suffered however fierce the blow, no exhaustion is felt however hard the exertion because for a brief while, mortality is forgotten and there is no existence outside the strength of will.

LEAGUE LADDER

TEAM	W	L	D	Pts
ESSENDON	12	3	1	25
COLLINGWOOD	12	3	1	25
SWAN	12	3	1	25
CARLTON	12	3	1	25
Richmond	10	5	3	23
Melbourne	10	5	3	23
North Melbourne	10	5	3	23
Geelong	10	5	3	23
St Kilda	10	5	3	23

THE EXISTENTIALISM OF FOOTBALL

Every team has a "Mecca" and the opposition will always have a player called "Killer". Then there are the "pin-up" boys, the ones with blond curls and expansive muscles. When they jog onto the ground, they carry a mirror with them to make sure no hair is out of place. Conversely there are the other guys who look like they've climbed out of the sewer; reading the cartoons and they probably exercise for them any surer for the guy who has a million bucks in the bank, and a fast car. A hard bump will iron out the player with a law degree just as well as it during a game, the "pin-up" boy and the ordinary guy will contest a mark. Status or education or money mean will become extraordinary. He will fly for the ball with a grace and balance that would be the envy of Nureyev. And while the Cleo centrefold picks himself off the turf, the "ordinary" player has streamed downfield and kicked a goal and he felt like bloody God!

YOU WANT TO WIN SO BAD YOU CAN TASTE IT.

It's a close touch of the ball. There's probably five minutes to go... there's always will be a decider. But the opposition look good and you know the game is slipping. All of a sudden, an opportunity occurs, one of our blokes has got the ball and he's going for a run. He's taken one bounce then going for the second he gets flattened from George, a Greek guy. He looks pretty sick with a trickle of blood coming from his nose and a glazed expression in his eyes. They take him off on a stretcher. But we get a kick and from the kick a grab is taken and a goal scored. The bell goes... We've won. Everybody is yelling and cheering and clapping. The Lotto. We all feel really good, nobody gives a damn about George.

YOU'RE HOT.... YOU'RE HOT!!!

The cry you hear when you're about to be collared so the ball gets thrown onto the boot... and you don't see it land a yard outside the boundary because that bastard from the opposition with the pictures down his arms has coathanged you round the head in any regard... so you're lying on the turf just kind of smelling the grass and having Neil Diamond refrains spinning in your mind "Sweet Caroline... da, da, dah... good times never seemed so good". But the clashing of the cymbals aren't on the record, they're in your eardrums and as the stretcher takes you off the field... and you've got the sweet taste of blood in your mouth and you're wondering whether the false teeth will affect your love life... YOU WONDER: "is THE GAME WORTH IT?"



POETRY

STILLBIRTH

In ecstasy of pain
In the warm lights glow
In wanton abandon she spreads.
On the street below
The dull drumming traffic
Reaches a crescendo and fades
A bus screeches to stop
Expels a late passenger
Voyeuristic eyes turn aside
The traffic sounds have stopped
On far away ice
The seal pup raises its head no more
A tree holds its dark filigree
Up to the black sky.
And winter crisps the veins.

Tanya Brass

SYDNEY SWEAT

Sydney
on a wet day
Watch the shoppers
sprint curb to curb
High heels flutter
race precarious
gutter to gutter
Don't let a drop of rain
stain fashion's passion
See legs run
designer jeans scream
All this peculiar effort
just to stay
clean

II

Sydney drunk
in the gutter
no shirt
all day it rains
cold sweat, cold skin
clammy wetness
heavy lifeless
human
wet sticky
beer stench
dry hands pull away
another's sweat
cold shivers

Peter Lyon

YOU AND I

You rode a ship called 'identity' —
it knew why it parted the waves:
infinite was its assurance,
bearing for its master his slaves:
but the dark shadow-hulk that I rode,
it knew neither nation nor goal,
drifting now to the tropics,
siding now to the pole

Robert McArthur, Point Lonsdale

POET AND SCHOLAR

POET: If only I had a one-syllable word
In English to say 'without'!
SCHOLAR: Use 'sans' like William Shakespeare,
And let the cat of meaning out!

—R.E. McArthur

THE SHADOW ON THE ROCK

A word, a phrase, is all that is needed
To brand this creature of the unknown.
For to look further
Than the external mask
Is to draw deeper
Into the soul of the rose;
To touch the core beyond the petals.

For it would take time,
To understand — to penetrate
And savour the sweet fragrance,
View the fullness of this creature.

Yet who is willing to experience,
To give but one moment in eternity —
The moment that would reveal;
The self, the values, the dreams and longing
And thus formulate an opinion of wealth?

Like the rock that is passed.
And they say 'that is a rock'.
The shadow over the cool rock
Remains.
For who is to bleed and expose
The veins of life within the rock;
Reflecting the pure sun!

I am the rock.
People pass by.
For it takes time to experience
The wealth in the beauty.
I am alone, cold in the shadow.
Bloodless.

Michaela Jira

THRUST AND COUNTERTHRUST

CHRIST: Identity the dewdrop,
Joy the scarlet fox
Have given me their bounty,
Have fed my woolly flocks.

SATAN: I have studied your diary,
Both day and velvet night,
And all I want from you is —
Bow down before my might.

CHRIST: Get thee hence, foul Satan,
This desert is my home,
Your dwelling-place is Hades,
Beneath our fresh spring loam.

— R.E. McArthur

THE PHILOSOPHERS

There is a pool amongst distant mountains
Which is filled with the tears of philosophers,
Weeping for the net of reasons they have thrown
around the mountain greenery,
Strangling the lush growth. Their hearts know
That they are traitors, but still their busy minds work on.

— R.E. McArthur

HAPAX LEGOMENON

Oh hapax legomenon, lonely word!
You are only found once, and that is absurd.
Did your poet create you, then put you to death,
Or were you familiar on ancient Greek breath?

— R.E. McArthur

FOR TERESIA AND HER FRIENDS

We are like drops of rain so many,
that fall upon the earth without meaning;
Alone, and separate.

But,
like the tear
upon my cheek,
like the molten tear
which the candle weeps,
There is purpose in the journey.

I like water because
it knows how to be frenetic and
it knows how to sit still

FOR NICOLE

I had a simple lover
I wanted to go with her to exotic places
But I couldn't afford the busfare, and so,
instead
We made love upon the beach.

Long live the flock of seagulls at our wakening!
May they rest even upon this wind that carries them,
May their agonies always be pleasant and pregnant,
and may — at last I ask —
May the wind always carry seagulls,
and the joyful cries of we upon the beach.

Chris Shepherd



AN INTERNATIONAL ISSUE FOR WORKERS

The following is the provisional statement of principles adopted by the Workers Solidarity Alliance at its founding conference in New York City in November, 1984. Those with comments or ideas on these issues, as well as comments on the statement in general (whether favorable or critical) are urged to communicate them to the WSA National Secretary so they may be considered in future discussions. The address of the National Secretary is: Workers Solidarity Alliance New York Group, 339 Lafayette St. Room 202, New York, NY 10012.

● Exploitation

Under the existing social system — capitalism — we can only live by selling our time, our talents and energies, to employers for a wage. When people must work, not simply to do things for each other, but to build up the power and wealth of a few, this is exploitation. This system of wage-labor gives to the bosses the power to make the decisions about what will be produced, how it is produced and, thus, how we spend our time. This hierarchy or pyramid of power divides society into "classes" with a basic and irreconcilable conflict of interests. The struggle between workers and bosses will go on as long as society is thus divided.

What the individual bosses do is shaped by how the system as a whole operates. Though each company makes its own decisions, these decisions are determined by what will make a profit in the marketplace. They will pollute the environment, speed up work, lay people off or ignore unhealthy conditions if these things will help them make more profit.

People in this society are encouraged to define "freedom" in terms of buying things. Yet, a healthy environment and genuine control over our lives are not to be found in the marketplace.

The capitalist market, which subordinates human life to money-making, is a global system. The bosses' control of production, communication and finance has become increasingly integrated across national boundaries. Since the bosses' system is international, effective workers' struggle must become international as well, based on direct solidarity and coordination of struggles across national frontiers.

● The role of the State

We believe that the capitalist system and the modern state play an increasingly negative role in the organization of production, distribution and social life in general. They are clearly unable to deal with the deepening economic and political crises that they themselves have created. Since governments and capitalism have always rested upon domination and exploitation, both are inherently oppressive and cannot be reformed, won over, or used in a progressive way in the modern-day struggle for human emancipation.

Although the government and individual companies do not always see eye-to-eye, the basic function of the State — the courts and prisons, police and army, regulatory agencies and other State institutions — is to defend the collective interests of the employing class. It is useless to try to change the system by electing representatives to government office. Nor do we advocate the seizure of State power. A state is a top-down institution that puts power into the hands of a few. All efforts to construct a "workers' state" have only led to one form of oppression being substituted for another.

Russia, Cuba, China and the other countries that have a top-down system based on the fusion of economic and political power in the State, are not societies run by the workers, nor are they a step in the direction of human emancipation. The conflicts between these countries and the capitalist nations are not merely ideological but are dangerous skirmishes over territory and profits.

Since states exist to defend the power and wealth of the bosses, wars are struggles between the bosses in different lands. Organized slaughter under state auspices will continue to happen as long as society is based on exploitation, hierarchy and competition.

● Workers' role in social change

Since oppression and exploitation take a variety of forms in this society, so must the struggle for social liberation be multifaceted. Movements expressing the will of various communities, women, sexual minorities, young people, national and cultural groups, the aged, the disabled, and those who have specialized knowledge helpful to social progress must be seen as having equal footing and input into decisions affecting the welfare of the people. We are opposed to all forms of discrimination and oppression that bar people from fully participating in society and realizing their total potential as free individuals.

Educational work carried out by working class organizations on a multi-cultural and multi-racial basis is basic to any movement for working class self-emancipation. The best aspects of working class culture must be preserved while new forms of interaction and discussion in workplaces and communities are developed. Movements in this direction serve as an organizing force as well as a model of what a new society can be, since they challenge established social divisions, the oppressive aspects of modern culture, and the false assumption that the worker lives one life on the job and quite another at home.

In pursuing social change, we put our main emphasis on the role of people as workers, not because we think that all of the ways that people are oppressed in this society stem directly from the boss/worker hierarchy, but because no sector of society can emancipate itself unless the power of capital is overturned. All workers, wage-earners and unemployed alike, have a common stake in the struggle against the employing class.

Workers have a collective self-interest in the creation of a society based on freedom and equality since we can only have power if we manage society together, through mass direct democracy. The potential power of worker solidarity for overthrowing the bosses and creating a new society based on collective workers' control of the economy has been demonstrated in numerous general strikes and revolutions in this century.

● Direct action

The way to fight for social change is through direct action. Action is *direct* when it is people fighting for their own aspirations, not relying on politicians or trade union leaders to fight for them. For direct rank-and-file control over struggles against the powers-that-be, movements have to be based on the direct participation of the people in the struggle. Direct action must be *collective* because only solidarity provides the power to transform society.

Forms of direct action that we favor include "sit-down" strikes, where people maintain control over the place of work; "squatting," where people jointly occupy unused buildings for their own use; "hot cargo," where workers refuse to handle products in order to support the struggles of others; "social strikes," where workers continue to provide their labor for the benefit of other working people in the community but deny the revenue or control of their labor to the bosses; and community-wide or nationwide general strikes, which demonstrate the power that the workforce has when it is united.

On the other hand, a strategy that relies on *indirect* action, such as electing representatives to government office, encourages a division between leaders and led, between those who make decisions and those who follow them. Electoral politics also leads to statist solutions because it tends to define the issues in terms of what State policies a set of leaders will implement. Because a political party is a vehicle for putting a leadership into State power, a political party cannot serve as a vehicle for people intent on creating a non-authoritarian society.

We particularly reject the so-called "vanguard" party as a model because it can only serve as the embryo of a bureaucratic state machine, as we see in the "communist"

countries. Such parties exist at the expense of independent working class movements and they have, once in power, developed managerial elites every bit as fascinated with

the arms race and the profit motive as their capitalist counterparts.

● Unionism

As the labor movement has failed over the years to mount a fundamental challenge to the power of the bosses, the unions became increasingly top-down in structure and integrated into the system. The officials who run these organizations work to contain workers' struggles within the framework of their long-standing relationship with the employers and politicians.

Since the problem does not stem from "misguided" leadership, we do not seek to change the labor movement through a strategy of electing a different union leadership. As the existing unions are not suited to overthrow boss rule, a workers movement that can transform society will be built independently of the existing union hierarchies.

The system's economic crisis, and the resentment of workers against the bosses and against the union hierarchy as well, will engender struggles in the coming years, struggles that could lead to the development of a self-managed workers movement. We cannot hope to play a role in these struggles, to put forth our ideas and our program, if we remain aloof and abstain from them simply because they take place within the context of the existing trade unions. So long as workers' struggles are organized through the existing unions, we participate in those unions and their struggles.

As workers move towards more militant action and more widespread solidarity, the creation of organization on a new basis becomes a more realistic possibility, as workers move to take over more direct control of their own struggles. Independent rank-and-file organization, which exists to some extent today, is a forerunner of the movement that can change society.

Self-managed workers' organizations, such as workplace assemblies, rank-and-file coordinating councils, and unions free of top-down control, are the kind of organization that can be the vehicle for self-emancipation. Such organizations tend to have a more transitory existence during a period when fundamental social change is not on the immediate agenda. On the other hand, the development of self-managed organization of workers in solidarity with each other on a mass scale would mean a revolutionary crisis for the bosses' system.

For the development of a workers' movement that is "self-managed" by the rank-and-file, we advocate direct democracy, with basic decisions made in assemblies, not imposed by leaders. People who are elected to coordinate struggles or negotiate with the bosses or the government should not be paid officials and they should be subject to immediate recall and mandatory rotation from office after a short term.

To encourage the development of a workers' movement based on direct action, solidarity and direct democracy, we favor the formation of action committees in workplaces as well as networks of anti-authoritarian workers in industries or companies.

● Workers' self-defense

We have no interest in echoing the hypocrisy of the employing class when they denounce the "terrorism" of small armed groups or guerrilla armies. From Poland to El Salvador, the State's "forces of order" are the main instrument for striking terror into the hearts of the people. Yet, we do not agree with a strategy for social change based on armed actions by political minorities. Such a strategy substitutes the armed force of a political "vanguard" for working class solidarity and invites entrapment by provocateurs.

The bosses will not give up their power and wealth voluntarily. A period when the working class is beginning to pose a fundamental challenge to boss rule is likely to see violent clashes. Although we would want violence to be minimized, we recognize the use of armed force as legitimate in defending the movement for social change.

Since the workers' movement to reorganize society on the basis of self-management cannot succeed without the break-up of the State and its armed machine, it is important to spread class-consciousness within the ranks of the armed forces and to link their concerns with those of workers in civilian life.

But the defense of the revolution must be the responsibility of a workers militia, organized and controlled by the workers' mass organizations, not an army or guerrilla force controlled by a minority, such as a political party. If working people are to have control over industry and society, they must also have direct, democratic control over the defense of their revolution.

● Towards a self-managed society

Workers in every nation repeatedly pose their own desires and demands in opposition to the programs of private capital, corporate and State bureaucrats and political party hacks. Workers create, sometimes with great clarity of vision, movements and new forms of organization which pose demands that no State can fulfill, inherent in which is a desire for freedom and a vision of what a new society could be.

We favor the development of a workers movement based on direct democracy, not just because it will be more effective in the present-day fight against the employing class, but also because it foreshadows — and lays the basis for — a society of freedom and equality, without authoritarianism or exploitation.

Self-emancipation means that the working class, through its own united action, must seize and manage the entire system of production, communication and distribution. Tenants must take over the management of the buildings where they live. Dangerous technology must be re-designed or dismantled. The time that people must spend in work can be greatly reduced by eliminating the unnecessary work created by the current system, and sharing the necessary work of society among all those who can contribute.

The most basic organ of decision-making in a self-managed society should be the face-to-face democracy of assemblies of people in workplaces and neighborhoods. But self-management cannot be isolated in small, local units. The economy as a whole must be managed by the entire working class.

To do this, it is necessary to create some means for bringing together workers from the different industries and localities in order to decide what to produce, what sort of technological development to have, and how to organize the defense of the revolution. This can be organized through conferences of delegates, elected by the rank-and-file and subject to immediate recall and rotation from office. The delegates would present, discuss and act on the ideas and goals developed and approved by the local worker assemblies. This would provide the people with a means of establishing priorities for production that are not determined by bureaucratic decree or the capitalist market but by collective, democratic decision-making.

We do not want to fight a revolution only to find that we have placed in power a bureaucratic elite that pursues its own interests. Any administration elected to carry out the will of the workers should be subject to mandatory rotation from office after a brief term, immediate recall, and no special pay or privileges in comparison with the average worker. They should operate under specific mandates from the various democratic decision-making bodies in society, and not attempt to impose policy on behalf of the people.

The interdependence of production on a global scale means that a workers revolution must be an international movement. A movement for social change will still be subject to the dictates of the world capitalist market and the power of the bosses' military forces insofar as it is not a movement to change the world-wide organization of society.

Economic reorganization on the basis of self-management can be realized on an international scale through the same kind of decision-making bodies as would exist on a regional or national basis. The alternative to a world of warring nation-states is a world human community of self-managed regions united on the basis of common interests and mutual respect.

Reprinted from *Rebel Worker*

☆☆☆☆ CARPA SUPPORTED TALK ☆☆☆☆

CARPA SUPPORTED TALK IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE PHILIPPINES ACTION SUPPORT GROUP

Speaker: NICK HARRIS (from the ACT branch of the BLF)
Topic: The Trade Union Struggle in the Philippines — an eyewitness account
Venue: the BLF Building, Griffith Shops.

An outline of the major points discussed by Nick who very recently came back from the Philippines after looking at worker and union conditions in that country, as part of an international delegation of union representatives:

- * An overview of the strong union movement in the Philippines today, especially related to the KMW or Kilusang Mayo Uno (union) organisation who are only tolerated by

the Government due to its wide-spread support.

- * BLF activism since the Vietnam war.

* Nick's account of the shocking conditions in seven Manila factories and three in Mindanao he visited, stories of fairly tame minimal pay catastrophes (comm-only at about \$4 per day) — to murder by the company director of the Philippines Plastic company of one of his employees picketing. This murder has not yet been brought before any court as the authorities say nothing can happen until the accusing parties have acceptable legal representation for such a charge, and of course, such counsel costs a fortune for the average Philippine worker especially if on strike.

* Some Australian companies gain a mention for their involvement in maltreatment of Philippine workers. For all those who wear those wonderful shoes made by Grosby, at that company's factory in the Philippines orchestrated 'hit list' threats against union reps by the management allegedly are common. The party of unionists Nick was with were not allowed a tour of that factory after the boss phoned head office in Australia. Obviously, fear of a news leak about the appalling conditions and exploitation of these Grosby workers is very great.

- * Portland Cement also crack a mention as well as other Australian companies gaining great economic advantage in the Philippines at the expense of workers there.
- * The three basic dangers for the future envisaged by many involved in

the people's struggle are —

- i) with the fall of Marcos and a
- ii) subsequent military coup — leading to just another puppet of the US taking over; or
- iii) direct US intervention — which could be even worse, HOWEVER, only in the sense of slowing down the inevitable success of the people's movement. Already the New People's Army is active in 63/64 out of the 70 national provinces.

The talk was followed by various interesting questions on:

- * the pay of the military
- * ACTU support for the people's movement there
- * men's involvement in the factory worker's movement
- * awareness in other oppressed countries of the current situation in the Philippines
- * the view held by the Philippine workers on Australian aid to their country.


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AWARDS FOR STUDY IN NEW ZEALAND

Scholarships for Australians to do post-graduate courses or undertake research in New Zealand from March 1986 are being offered by the New Zealand Government under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan (CSFP).

The Plan, administered in Australia by the Department of Education, provides opportunities for scholars to study in other Commonwealth countries.

The scholarships are intended for people of high intellectual promise who may be expected to contribute significantly to life in Australia on their return from study in New Zealand.

Applicants must be Australian citizens, graduates of a university or college of advanced education or have equivalent qualifications, and be aged not more than 35.

Applicants for Ph.D study should have a minimum standard of upper second class honours or equivalent and applicants for other courses should have a minimum standard of a bachelor's degree at least at credit/honours level or they should expect to achieve these results in coming examinations.

Benefits of the award include return travel to New Zealand; approved tuition, laboratory and examination fees; maintenance, book, marriage and child allowances; medical and hospital expenses; assistance with internal travel and field expenses.

Awards for a two-year postgraduate course will be made to cover two academic years and the intervening summer. Awards may also be made for programs with a shorter period of study. Awards for Ph.D study will be made for two years with provision for an extension of up to one year.

Candidates who have completed a degree with or who have attended an Australian university should apply through that university. They can obtain information statements and application forms from the registrar's office of their university, who will also be able to inform them of the University's closing date for application.

Only candidates who have never attended an Australian university should apply to the Department of Education by 4 June 1985. Information and application forms for these applicants can be obtained from:

Mr Dick Grieson, Secretary,
CSFP Australian Nominations Committee
Dept of Education, PO Box 626,
Woden, ACT 2506.
Tel.: (062) 897083.

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WANTED: Copy of Butt Introduction to Land Law. See Rozalyn in Woroni Office or phone 491336.

PERSONAL *****

WANT TO LEARN Russian or German? (Beginners). Mati Ur Rahman F104 Toad Hall.

LOST *****

BELOVED BLACK & WHITE CHECKED SCARF, left in Refectory Thursday 25 April. Koala brand. Please call Debbie 814484 (h) or at uni 49 3854.

HELP! Back in the beginning of term a silver-coloured bracelet/armband in the shape of a bird was lost — somewhere near the Haydon-Allen Building. Although not precious it is very sentimental. If you have seen it or see it on someone's wrist, ring Sarah on 462740(w), 511225 (h). Reward offered.



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WORONI IS YOUR NEWSPAPER, WHY NOT USE IT?

The five most asked questions about the Army Reverse.

Question Two.

"Do I get paid in the Army Reverse?"

Answer.

All play and no pay makes Jack a dull boy. Any suck who joins the Army Reverse gets \$30 a day minimum while the average student gets asked "why should the taxpayers have to support you bludgers" Who could possibly rank education alongside combat skills? That's where our priorities lie!

Question Four.

"Is it easy to join?"

Answer.

Any fool can join the Army Reverse, however, we do discriminate on the basis of:

sex
age
intelligence
height
race
dental, mental and physical state.

If you can pass all these, you're in the Reverse

Question One.

"How much time do I have to spend in the Army Reverse?"

Answer.

Volunteers are required to spend a minimum of 26 days each year, but some fuckwits spend up to one hundred days a year in the Reverse.

This consists of a two week "camp" and 4 or 5 weekends where you all get pissed as parrots and shoot the shit out of everything in sight, pretending it's the "enemy" There are also parade nights where we all play "dress ups" and the Commander rubs your faces with rice paper.

A short course in rape and pillage is also available, although demand is high, so get in early.

Question Three.

"What can I learn in the Army Reverse?"

Answer.

Besides how to accost students on campus you can join any of the different corpses. The corpses are broken up into the Arms, Legs, Heads and Trunk. There is also the Women's Royal Australian Army Corpse.

Once you're in one of these corpses, you learn how to produce more corpses, especially foreign ones, and any that do not appear to belong to the Reverse.

And one last thing — be careful not to get shot by your mates. No one in the Reverse wants to be reversed by a Reversist!

Question Five.

"How do I find more information about the Army Reverse?"

Answer.

The best way to find more information about the Army Reverse is to talk to a Pacifist. There are lots of them around the campus so you won't have any trouble locating one.

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Do something for yourself.
Join the Army Reverse.